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Part One
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LEAVES THE MORTON CAMP

BRADLEY OF ORANGE IN THE RANKS OF THE McKINLEY MEN.

Will Vote for the Major on the First Ballot, He Says, and the Defection Causes Gloom in the Platt Household—The ex-Senator Says He Cannot Believe It, and Congressman Odell Is in a Perturbed State of Mind.

Thomas W. Bradley of Newburg, one of the delegates to the St. Louis Republican National Convention from the Seventeenth Congressional District, has bolted from Gov. Morton and gone over to Major McKinley.

Mr. Bradley is Congressman B. B. Odell's colleague as a delegate, and his conversion to McKinleyism has created a sensation in the Platt camp.

It is now figured out that if Mr. Platt has good luck and no more delegates get away from him, he may succeed in reaching St. Louis with at least fifty Morton delegates, whose votes he can control, but there are rumors that Mr. Bradley of Orange is not the only delegate who has concluded there is no use whatever in clinging to the candidacy of the Governor.

The news of Mr. Bradley's desertion came out last night in a statement made by Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is President. The statement was as follows:

"I had the pleasure on Sunday of visiting Thomas W Bradley of Orange County, who, by the way, is one of the best-known business men and politicians in this State. Col. Bradley was a gallant officer with Gen. Sickle's superb Third Army Corps, and Sunday being the thirty-third anniversary of the battle of Chancelorsville, he could talk of little except war memories, but did manage to say something about the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis.

"It will be remembered that he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Seventeenth New-York Congressional District, without instructions, and upon this subject he said: 'No additional honor can now come to Levi P. Morton through a continuance of his Presidential candidacy. The duty of the hour is a prompt and hearty recognition of the great majority sentiment within our party that would nominate McKinley by acclamation. With all the respect and regard for Gov. Morton that held me to his support while a reasonable chance of his nomination existed, I shall now heed the general desire of the business men in my section, and vote for Major McKinley on the first ballot.'

"'Have you any objection to this being generally known?' I asked.

"'Certainly not,' replied Col. Bradley, 'and the sooner it is known and more generally known the better it will suit me.' I repeat, I am for McKinley on the first ballot. He is the choice of the great majority of the Republicans of the country."

Mr. Bradley is a manufacturer of cutlery, a business that has interests in high protective tariffs of the McKinley order. Congressman Odell, Mr. Bradley's sponsor, got the news of his desertion in Washington, and he quickly wired Thomas C. Platt as follows:

Herald says Bradley is for McKinley. If so, I cannot too strongly condemn such action, and have so said in an interview. I am both surprised and mortified, but remain with you and the organization to the end, and you are authorized to so quote me. Have wired Bradley.

In talking about the defection Mr. Platt said:

"I cannot believe that it is so. I would not be very much surprised, however, for it seems to me that Mr. Bradley did something of the sort the years ago. We then thought he was for Blaine, but he turned out to be for Harrison. I was doubtful about him this year, and recalled the incident of 1892 to Mr. Odell. He said, however, that he was as certain of Mr. Bradley's loyalty to the interests of the Governor as he was of his own. Mr. Odell practically went on Mr. Bradley's bond as a surety."

Some one remarked to Mr. Platt it was evident that Mr. Wakeman had been instrumental in converting Mr. Bradley.

"Well," said the ex-Senator, "I'll give Wakeman $1,000 for every additional delegate he gets away."

Mr. Wakeman, referring to Mr. Platt's anti-McKinley interview printed yesterday, said:

"Every time he throws out a bluff like that we will show him one of his delegates who is ready to vote for McKinley."

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. What he said will not add to Mr. Platt's joy.

"Gov. Morton," he said, "would be the most surprised man in the country should he be nominated."

Asked as to where the Reed delegates would go if it became apparent that he could not be nominated, Senator Hoar said he could not see any reason why the delegates should not vote for McKinley.

"There is no one who can say to the Reed delegates that they must not vote for this man or that man, in order to oppose Mr. McKinley," he added.

Mr. Hoar also remarked that the same reasons did not exist now for a combination against any one man as was the case when Gen. Grant tried for the third term. Senator Hoar will sail for Europe on the Spree to-day.

The rumor that Senator Quay is preparing to get into the McKinley band wagon was revived last night. One reason for this is that Quay gave out no statement for publication yesterday morning as the other anti-McKinley leaders expected of him.

REED AND McKINLEY IN BROOKLYN.

Friends of Each Are Trying to Get the St. Louis Delegates.

The Republicans of Brooklyn who are not in sympathy with the McKinley movement are keeping quiet at present, hoping that at the proper time they will be able to upset all the calculations of Major McKinley's workers.

"We are too old to be caught by the silly arguments of the McKinley men," said a well-known Reed man yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but wait until the time arrives for active work, and work that tells, it will be found that the little Major has not the walk-over his sanguine backers believe.

"The delegates he is said to have, according to the figures given out by his shouters, look very well on paper, but wait until the St. Louis Convention; then there may be such a big change in the figures that the little Major will be more than surprised, and will wonder how Mark Hanna made such a mistake."

Alderman Messinger said: "I am for Reed, and I think he will get there. Of course, it looks like McKinley at the present time, but I think the enthusiasm will be dead before the time arrives for the St. Louis Convention. I hope sincerely that Reed will be the Republican standard-bearer."

The National delegates from Brooklyn will meet at the Union League Club to-night to perfect their arrangements to go in a body to St. Louis, and it is believed that the Wurster-Willis element will try to capture the delegates, but there are some faithful Reed men in the delegation who will oppose any such attempt.

Commissioner Willis, who is said to be a McKinley man, would, in a second, drop McKinley if he thought that Harrison stood the least chance of getting the nomination. He is still hoping that Harrison's chances are good, and his feelings in this respect are known to his friends.

Jacob Worth, the recognized lieutenant of ex-Senator Platt in Brooklyn, is keeping very quiet, but his friends do not for a moment think that he is not working hard to overcome the McKinley agitation in that city.

The McKinley supporters will give a dinner to Lieut. Gov. Saxton Friday evening, but it is to be a private affair, in order that their deliberations may not be made public. The managers of the Brooklyn administration faction are for McKinley and Saxton, but the Platt faction says there is not the slightest chance for either of these men. Saxton will not be the Republican candidate for Governor this year, is the way they put it.

CULLOM HAS COME BACK.

Says Illinois Will Give 100,000 Majority for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Cullom was in the Senate Chamber this morning. He declined to go into a discussion of the situation in Illinois further than to say that he went there fully conscious of the existing conditions.

"There is one thing, however, that you may say," said the Senator, "the State of Illinois will give not less than 100,000 majority for the Republican ticket, whoever may be the nominee at St. Louis.

"We are united and will put up a solid front; we are for honest money, and with any of the men who have been suggested we will easily win in this fight. The Democrats are torn and divided on the financial question, and there will be a falling off in their vote everywhere, especially in Illinois."

BURNS CAUSE A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mrs. Gladstone's Clothing Catches Fire While She Irons a Curtain.

Mrs. A. L. Gladstone received severe burns all over her body yesterday afternoon in her rooms on the sixth floor of the St. George Hotel, at Broadway and Twelfth Street, and died last night in St. Vincent's Hospital.

She was ironing a lace curtain at the time of the accident. The wind that blew through an open window carried the end of the material over the oil stove on which she heated her irons, and it caught fire. Mrs. Gladstone tried to smother the flames with her hands. Her thin wrapper was soon blazing.

She tried to follow the advice of Miss Carpenter, a friend who was with her at the time, and roll upon the floor. But she was in such agony that she could not help herself. She was a heavy woman, and Miss Carpenter, who is small and not strong, could not turn her over. Finding that she was too weak to be of aid, Miss Carpenter rushed to the hallway and gave an alarm. Mrs. Gladstone followed her and fell to the floor.

C. E. Dodd of Williamsport was in the hallway, and he quickly seized a blanket from Mrs. Gladstone's room and wrapped it about her. Mrs. J. A. Churchill, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, who had rushed up from the fourth floor, then threw several pails of water over Mrs. Gladstone and soon extinguished the flames.

Mrs. Gladstone was unconscious and Dr. Morrow, who was summoned, in vain applied restoratives. An ambulance was summoned and she was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died at 11:30 last night, without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Gladstone did not learn of the accident to his wife until he returned to the hotel at 6 o'clock. Telephone messages were sent to his office, but he was not there.

Mrs. Gladstone and her husband, who is an agent for the Mutual Reserve Fund Association and the New-York Life Insurance Company, had lived in the hotel since their marriage, about a year ago. She was a native of Hamilton, N. Y., and was twenty-six years old. A sister, Mrs. C. A. Hubbs, lives at 738 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Gladstone's visitor, is nineteen years old, and is the daughter of a wealthy Western ranch owner.

EXCITEMENT FOR WALL STREET.

Fire Causes a Panic and a Falling Tank Strikes Terror to Brokers.

Wall Street had the sensation of a fire yesterday and made the most of it. There was not much to see except the smoke of fire engines, but business generally came to a standstill. The fire was in 18 Wall Street, which has a projection shooting off into Nassau Street. It started at the desk of F. Linn Bruce, in the law office of Havens & Beebe, on the fifth floor. A visitor saw a flame shoot up from the desk. He lugged in a fire extinguisher, and time was lost in a vain attempt to make it work. Meanwhile the flame spread.

An alarm was shouted through the building and the firemen were summoned. Tenants fled in all directions, some by the elevators, some by the stairway, and others sought the roof. The location of the fire proved inconvenient for the firemen, and it had forced itself to the next floor before it could be successfully attacked. Then the firemen made short work of it.

The fire gave very little outside show. A veil of smoke floated from one of the Nassau Street windows for a few moments, but there was nothing else which the street crowd could distinguish as part of the fire. Reports that several girls had been penned in in an upper story, and that valuable legal documents were in danger, including the papers in the suit over the Fayerweather estate, furnished a little excitement, which soon subsided. Rooms of several of the tenants were drenched and the flames did some mischief, but a few thousand dollars will make all repairs and replace all losses.

While the fire was under attack and reports were spreading calculated to enlarge the crowd of spectators, fresh excitement was created by a crash that sounded like a terrific boiler explosion. It came from New Street, where workmen are taking down a building next door to the Stock Exchange. A copper water tank, which they were lowering from the roof, slipped from its ropes and pitched five stories to the street. Brokers ran out of the Stock Exchange in a panic. They thought an attempt had been made to blow up the Exchange with dynamite. The fall did no damage.

THE POLICE ELECTION ENJOINED.

Constitutionality of the Albany Bi-Partisan Act to be Tested.

ALBANY, May 4.—When the Common Council met this evening to select the members of the Bi-Partisan Police Board, in conformity with "Boss" Barnes's notorious Albany police law, the Aldermen were served with an injunction restraining them from proceeding under the bi-partisan act.

The injunction was granted by Justice Alton B. Parker at Kingston to-day, on motion of Albert C. Tennart, and is returnable at Kingston Wednesday. The Republicans named their two Commissioners before the act was signed by the Governor. They chose Lewis B. Carr and Reuben L. Weidman. The anti-Thacher Democrats, with whom the Republicans are working, were to name Patrick H. McCabe and George L. Thomas, two Rooney-Boyd Democrats.

Mr. Tennant secured his order from Justice Parker on the allegation that the bi-partisan police law was unconstitutional in several particulars. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals without any hindrance.

A YOUNG GIRL MURDERED.

Found with Her Throat Cut in a Suburb of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Elsie Kreglo, sixteen years old, daughter of Isaiah Kreglo, a farmer living on the Kringle estate, near the Zoological Park, was murdered this afternoon, probably by a negro.

A series of screams startled the inmates of her father's house, and, running to see what was the matter, they found the girl on the border of a creek, not far away, her throat cut terribly.

The boy who was first on the scene saw a man running into the woods and picked up a revolver, which it is supposed the murderer had dropped.

The girl appeared to be alive just before her friends reached her, but suddenly fell face down into the water, which she stained with her blood. She had had a struggle with her murderer, and her clothing was in shreds.

Secretary Lamont Goes Fishing.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4.—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War of the United States, accompanied by Gen. Wylie of Washington and Dr. Bryant of New-York, arrived here this morning from New-York and left with J. C. Brennan of Ottawa at once on a special train on the Gatineau Valley Railway for Thirty-One-Mile Lake. This famous fishing district is leased by the Gatineau Fish and Game Club of this city, of which Mr. Brennan is a prominent member. Col. Lamont declined to discuss political topics. The party will remain up the Gatineau Valley three or four days.

Stock Exchange's New Chairman.

William McClure, Assistant Chairman of the Stock Exchange, was placed in nomination yesterday for Chairman in place of James Mitchell, who died last week. Mr. McClure has acted as Chairman for the last six months, having held the office of Assistant Chairman since 1890. He had also held it from 1878 until 1880. His membership dates back to Feb. 29, 1868. There will be no opposition to him for the Chairmanship.

KILLED WIFE AND CHILD

PLANT ALSO SHOT HIMSELF, ROLLED INTO THE RIVER, AND DIED.

The Murders Occurred in the Woods, and There Were No Witnesses—The Woman Shot Three Times, and the Baby Stabbed Four Times—When Ordered to Come Out of the Water the Murderer Replied, "I Can't; I'm Dead," and Died.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 4.—In the village of Clayton to-day Edgar Cecil Plant shot and killed his young wife, whom he married under compulsion less than three weeks ago; stabbed his infant child, and three hours later put a bullet through his own heart. He was twenty-two years old.

Plant was the son of S. J. Plant, Superintendent of the Clayton-White Brick and Terra Cotta Works. He worked for his father as a molder. The Plants moved to Clayton from Toronto, Canada, three years ago.

The murdered woman, whose name was Ada J. Sanford, went there with her parents two years ago.

The birth of the child was displeasing to Plant, and he showed his displeasure in his changed manner toward his wife. His parents were opposed to the match, and after the marriage the couple went to board with the wife's parents. There they remained nearly two weeks. They removed to the house of Daniel Condon, where they have boarded since that time.

Young Mrs. Plant's parents this morning decided that the couple and the baby could come back to live with them, and sent their servant to inform them of the fact. Plant, his wife, and baby, and the hired girl started for Mr. Sanford's house, taking a short cut through the woods.

After going a short distance the wife discovered that she had left her shawl behind, and the servant girl was sent after it. It was while the girl was absent on this errand that the crime was committed. No one knows the circumstances that led up to it.

When the servant returned she found Mrs. Plant lying on the ground with three bullet shots in her back, between the shoulder blades, while by her side lay the baby, which had been stabbed four times with a dirk.

After committing the deed, young Plant, revolver in hand, went to the factory and told his father what he had done. He inquired for Harry Lyall, the bookkeeper, against whom he had a grievance. He was unable to find Lyall, however. He then went to the bank of Konkapot River, where he lay down and ate food he had induced a boy to bring him.

Meantime news of the tragedy had spread, and a crowd of excited townspeople attempted to capture the murderer, whose whereabouts had been quickly learned. With his revolver, however, he kept the crowd back.

Great Barrington officers had been apprised of the murder, and Deputy Sheriffs Norton, Cropper, and Douglass started for the scene with all possible haste.

Plant threatened to kill the first man who attempted to lay a hand on him, but the officers closed in on him. Perceiving that a capture was inevitable, he fired a bullet into his left side, fell to the ground, and rolled down the bank into the river.

Deputy Sheriff Cropper, not knowing the nature of his wound, called to him to come out of the water, to which Plant replied:

"I can't; I'm dead," and disappeared beneath the surface. When the Deputy Sheriff took him out a moment later he was, in truth, dead.

Medical Examiner Small viewed the bodies of the murderer and his victims, and the latter were taken in charge by the dead woman's parents.

Plant's mother is an invalid, and all knowledge of her son's terrible crime has thus far been kept from her. She was taken to Toronto this afternoon by her husband, in order that the secret could be more closely guarded.

THE SHOCK KILLED HIS MOTHER.

William Kostetter Murdered His Wife Without Warning.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., May 4.—William Kostetter to-day shot and killed his young wife and caused the death of his mother in the village of Stonington.

Procuring a breech-loading gun, he entered the room where his wife was sitting. He stepped behind her, took deliberate aim, and blew her head half off.

Kostetter's mother ran into the house. Shocked by the terrible spectacle, she uttered a loud cry and fell dead at the feet of her son.

Kostetter is a sober and industrious young man, having held several positions of trust in this city. He was taken to jail. He has been suffering from grip for months, and his sanity will be made the subject of inquiry.

TALE OF THE SHAH'S ASSASSIN.

Mollah Reza's Confession and Denunciation of Accomplices.

TEHERAN, May 4.—The man who shot and killed the Shah, Nasr-ed-Deen, Friday last is a middle-aged follower of a well-known agitator named Djemal-ed-Deen, who was exiled from Persia in 1891 for subversive teachings. The assassin, whose name, as previously stated, is Mollah Reza, was, subsequent to Djemal-ed-Deen's expulsion, imprisoned for similar practices, but was released by order of the Shah and finally pensioned.

He has confessed that he waited two months for a favorable opportunity to kill the Shah. He frequently approached him in disguise, but was unable to carry out his design. Lately he learned from his nieces, who were domestics in the Shah's harem, of the Shah's intention to visit the shrine of Shah Abdul Azin for devotional purposes.

He then decided to attempt to kill him, and went to the shrine Friday, where, after a little difficulty, he gained admission. He then waited for the Shah to approach, and, as he did so, fired at and fatally wounded him, as detailed in the previous dispatches.

The assassin says that it was his intention to commit suicide immediately after shooting the Shah, but he was seized too quickly. He has given the names of eight persons who, he alleges, were his accomplices.

Summer Houses Robbed.

NORWALK, Conn., May 4.—The Summer house on Bell Island of Eugene B. Magnus of New-York and two cottages, occupied in Summer by the Rev. William H. Thomas and his family and relatives of Lynn, Mass., were yesterday discovered to have been ransacked by thieves, who secured property valued at several hundred dollars. Parties from the mainland visited the island and their attention was directed toward the dwellings, the rear doors of which were open, and an investigation was made. A watchman has been living on the island during the Winter, but he knew nothing of the robberies.

Six Firemen Injured.

KINGSTON, May 4.—Six firemen were severely injured in a fire this morning. Fischer's Hotel, Rigney's Hotel adjoining, the dwelling and store of Herold Brothers, and several barns were burned. There were three loud explosions. The first was in the Fischer building. The others seemed to come from the Rigney building. The firemen say they were caused by gasoline and whisky. The injured firemen were in the Rigney building when the roof fell. None of them are fatally injured. The loss will exceed $50,000. The guests in the hotels escaped, but lost all their property.

Gettysburg's Slocum Statue.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 4.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and the other members of the New-York State Gettysburg Battlefield Commission have located the site for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, which the Empire State will erect. It will stand on Stevens Knoll, which is the elevation just west of Culp's Hill.

GOLD BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Of $2,150,000 Withdrawn, It Is Believed $1,650,000 Will Go to Russia.

Gold to the amount of $2,150,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for shipment by the Spree to-day. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. took $1,650,000. Its destination is supposed to be Russia, which has been absorbing gold steadily for a long time. The rest of the shipment is sent by Baring, Magoun & Co. for Kidder, Peabody & Co. It may not go beyond Germany, or it may reach London.

With exchange at $4.88¾ for demand bills, a premium must be paid for gold destined for Russia, if bankers' estimates are correct. About $4.89¼ has been considered the rate at which coin might be shipped with profit. There is an apparent difference of about one-tenth of 1 per cent. between the selling point of exchange and the profit point. If that represents the premium, the gold to Russia costs $1,000 per $1,000,000 to offset exchange. Germany is believed to pay the premium, because Russia draws on German credits and Germany orders the gold from here. When Austria needed gold it was sent from here with exchange at $4.87¾. That meant a premium of one-fourth of 1 per cent., or $2,500 per $1,000,000, so that the present premium is comparatively light.

It is understood that other shipments may me made on the same account in the near future. Shipments may also be made to France, so long as sterling may be sold here high and bought in Paris low. This happened last week. The condition may be expected to last as long as French investors continue to feel uneasy over the apparent turbulence in English affairs. For this reason bankers apprehend that, although rates of exchange here are nominally below the gold shipping point, the Treasury may lose to England by way of France by exchange transactions as well as to Russia by gold purchases at a premium.

NO NEWS OF AN ALASKAN OUTBREAK.

Reports Received from Ottawa Not Credited at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Officials of the Indian Bureau have received no advices of alleged troubles between the Indians and the whites in Sitka, Alaska, or thereabouts, as reported in an Ottawa dispatch. The Bureau of Education acts as a guardian over the Alaskan Indians, but no intelligence of trouble has reached that bureau.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who makes annual trips to Alaska, said he did not apprehend any outbreak between the Indians and the whites, but if there was trouble it would be the fault of the white men, as they ruled that country and the Indians did not receive justice.

Dr. Jackson remembers the murder of the Indian referred to in the dispatch, who was a quiet, law-abiding person, but was killed in a saloon and thrown out by white men. These men were acquitted. A government official in Alaska reported to the bureau that it was a brutal and unjustifiable murder.

The reports coming by way of Ontario cannot be of recent date, as the news from Alaska is only transmitted to Canada from settlement to settlement by individuals. This was the case some years ago when a report was received in the United States, also from Ottawa, to the effect that Dr. Jackson had been murdered in Alaska while trying to prevent the smuggling of whisky.

The present report of an alleged outbreak is regarded as having no more authenticity than similar Ottawa dispatches have had.

JUDGE BENEDICT MUST ACT.

United States Supreme Court Orders Him to Issue a Subpoena.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Chief Justice Fuller, for the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day decided that Judge Benedict of the Federal Court for the Southern District of New-York must issue a subpoena for the attendance of a physician in Brooklyn before a special examiner of the Pension Bureau to testify in respect to an application for pension pending before the bureau.

Commissioner Lochren made the application to Judge Benedict, under the statute requiring the Judges of the courts to issue subpoenas in such cases, but the Judge refused on the ground that that duty was executive in its nature, and the courts could not be made process servers for the Commissioner of Pensions; that the law was unconstitutional.

Commissioner Lochren thereupon asked the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Benedict to issue the subpoena, and a rule to show cause was sent down to him. He made return that he was willing to abide by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States on the showing made by Commissioner Lochren, and today the Chief Justice announced—there being no opinion written in the case—that the subpoena must be issued as requested by the Commissioner of Pensions.

SENATOR JAMES BALLANTINE DEAD.

Seized with a Paralytic Fit Which Proved Fatal in an Hour.

KINGSTON, May 4.—James Ballantine, Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, died this morning at his home, in Andes, Delaware County. He was seized with a paralytic fit and died in an hour. He leaves a wife and several children. Mr. Ballantine was a life-long Republican.

He was born in Andes, Jan. 27, 1855. When nineteen years old he started in business in Andes as a dealer in butter and general merchandise. He became interested in politics early in life, and was elected Trustee of Andes Village in 1876 and in 1877. He was elected Supervisor of the town in 1881, and for eight succeeding years was re-elected to the position.

He entered the Assembly in 1889, having defeated Isaac H. Maynard, the strongest Democrat in the county, who had previously carried the county by large majorities. Mr. Ballantine became a member of the Republican State Committee in 1891.

He sought the nomination in 1895 to the Senate from the new Twenty-sixth District, composed of Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan Counties, and received 15,028 votes to 9,571 cast for Henry Doyle, Democrat.

He was a member of the Senate Committees on Public Printing, Railroads, Forest, Fish, and Game, Revision, and Engrossed Bills.

Appointments to Cadetships.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Appointments to cadetships at the United States Naval Academy have been secured by the following young men: Emil P. Sverz, San Antonio, Texas, with John E. Watkins of Kichester as alternate; Samuel J. Ward, New-York City, alternate; Ingraham C. Sparks, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; John C. Fremont, Jr., New-York City; Robert P. Wheeler, Chicago, with Frank W. Clark of Chicago as alternate; Rudolph M. Anderson, Forest City, Iowa, with O. W. Fowler of Fort Dodge as alternate; William K. Keiths, Pilot Knob, Mo.; John R. King, Corry, Penn., with Charles Freeman.

No Royalty on Street Letter Boxes.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The attempt to compel the United States to pay a royalty for the use of the street letter boxes now in force came to naught in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The assignee of Samuel Strong, the patentee, brought suit in the Court of Claims in 1884 against the United States to secure a royalty of $1 apiece upon each of the 25,000 boxes then in use. The court rejected the claim, and this judgment the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by Justice Brown, affirmed.

Consolidation of Thread Mills.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Director W. Campbell Clark of the Clark O. N. T. Thread Company to-day confirmed the report of the amalgamation of the Clark Thread Works of this city, the Kearny and Paisley, Scotland, and the J. P. Coates Thread Company of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Clark refused to discuss the details, but said no change would be made at present as a result of the action of the companies.

At Company's office, 5th Av. and 42d St., drink Sparkling ARETHUSA SPRING WATER. Try it. —Adv.

AT LEAST FIFTEEN DEAD

Collapse of a Five-Story Building in Cincinnati.

OVER A HUNDRED IN THE RUINS

Firemen and Citizens at Work Rescuing the Injured and Recovering the Bodies of the Killed.

LIST OF DEAD MAY REACH FORTY.

Building Blown to Pieces by the Explosion of a Gasoline Tank in the Basement.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A five-story building on the east side of Walnut Street, just south of Fifth Street, collapsed at 7:45 o'clock to-night, and scores of persons were buried in its ruins.

It is impossible to say at this time how many are killed, but it is believed the number exceeds fifteen; it may reach forty. The injured probably number near a hundred, of whom at least twenty are hurt badly.

The Dead.

The list of dead as it stands at this time is as follows:

DAVIS, R. A., traveling man, Hamilton, Ohio.
DRACH, ADOLPH, proprietor of saloon.

The Injured.

Among the injured are the following:

BURNS, PETE.
COOK, WILLIAM E.; clerk, Avondale.
CROSBY, W. D.; paper hanger.
HUDDFELMAN, BARBARA; domestic.
HUNWICK, H. E.; bookkeeper.
JOHNSON, SIDNEY W.; barkeeper.
McCARTHY, JOHN; of Cincinnati Wharf Company.
SPILLO, CHARLES.
SPRIGGS, JOSEPH; colored; porter.
WARD, J. L.; race-horse man; Toledo.
WELLS, C. S.; clerk.

Of the injured it is believed several will die.

R. A. Fricke of Norwood was to leave for Philadelphia to-night. He is known to have left his valise in Drach's saloon early this morning. As he has not been seen since the explosion, his friends fear that his body is buried beneath the ruins in the cellar.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Adolph Drach's saloon. The upper apartments were rented to lodgers. It is estimated that there must have been at least 250 persons in the building when it collapsed.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a gasoline tank in the saloon. Mr. Drach, the proprietor of the saloon, recently had placed a gasoline engine in his cellar for the purpose of generating his own gasoline fuel.

Best authorities agree that the commutator of the engine had burned out, and that through this fire reached a tank of gasoline. The building was seen to shake for an instant and then cave in, and an instant later only an indiscriminate mass of ruins remained. The walls of the buildings adjoining on either side remained intact.

A fire alarm was given without delay, and in a few minutes a large force of firemen and citizens was engaged in the work of rescuing those imprisoned in the wreck and in recovering the bodies of those who had been killed in the collapse.

The force was so divided that part was employed at the front of the building and the balance in the rear.

It was found by the searchers that few of the large number who had gone down with the building had survived. It seemed almost impossible that any living thing would be found in the mass of brick, mortar, and iron. It was not long, however, before at least 100 persons had been taken out of the ruins. Almost every one was injured more or less.

Seven bodies had been found at midnight.

Twenty persons who had been injured on the streets while passing the building at the time of the collapse were taken into the Gibson House, just across the way, where their wounds were dressed.

Among these was Chief of Police Joseph Pugh of Covington, Ky., who reports a most miraculous escape. He was just in the act of entering the saloon—in fact, one foot was upon the door sill—when he was startled by the flash of a burning electric wire overhead. He sprang backward. Just then the explosion took place and he felt the ground leave his feet. He was blown almost into the middle of the street.

Three persons, whose names cannot be learned, were injured slightly in a passing street car, and several women in another car were prostrated from the shock.

A Newport (Ky.) car, which was also near the place, met with a remarkable experience. It was suddenly brought to a standstill by a fearful shock, and an immense mass came crashing through the roof.

This proved, upon examination, to be an iron door from the cellar of the building, which, by some strange freak of the explosion, had been blown through the falling débris and up into the air. A man named John Neibel of this city had just left the spot when it fell, and walked back to the rear platform. No one was hurt.

A Brown Street car was smashed almost into fragments. Fortunately, no passengers were on board, and the conductor and motorman escaped with slight injuries.

While digging through an adjoining wall the firemen came upon John McCarthy, who was lying upon his back helplessly pinioned. McCarthy was released after the hardest labor, he himself assisting his rescuers by giving them directions how to proceed.

Near where McCarthy was found were three other victims, among them a woman and child, who have not yet been taken from the ruins.

The pitiful moans of the woman and the cries of the little one, begging her mother to come to her, stimulated the brave fellows who were working with might and main to save them.

Two priests, Fathers Tiernan and Kiely, have been conspicuous for their efforts at consoling those beneath the ruins.

When leaning forward to administer consolation to an unfortunate who was crying for aid, Father Tiernan was struck by a falling tile and badly hurt.

St. John's Blockaded with Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 4.—The coast has been blocked with ice for the past week. The steamer Portia, with 200 emigrants, bound for the United States, is unable to leave. The steamer Turret Crown and a fleet of sailing vessels are anchored at various points along the southern shore, powerless to effect an entrance until the ice is driven off. The blockade is very detrimental to business.

Resumed Operations Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Franklin Sugar Refinery, which has been idle for four or five months, started again in full operation to-day. Over 1,000 hands are employed at the refinery, and a majority of the old men returned to work.

HIRSCH'S WEALTH TO THE JEWS.

Bulk of an Immense Fortune Goes to the Colonization Society.

LONDON, May 4.—The Telegraph will to-morrow say that the bulk of the wealth of the late Baron de Hirsch, amounting to several millions of pounds, has by his will been intrusted to the Jewish Colonization Society for the continuation of its work. The sum of 1,000,000f. is bequeathed to charities in Moravia.

SPAIN APPEALS TO ST. ISIDRO.

Religious Ceremonies Against the Drought and Cuba's War.

MADRID, May 4.—This city was the scene to-day of an imposing religious ceremony, the object of which was to procure the intercession of St. Isidro, the patron saint of Madrid, who lived in the thirteenth century, to bring about the end of the long drought that has done great damage throughout the country, and also to effect the suppression of the Cuban rebellion.

The remains of the saint, inclosed in a silver casket, were carried through the streets, escorted by eight hundred priests, thousands of members of religious congregations and the civil and military officials.

All carried lighted tapers, and the scene was most impressive, even to those who had no faith in the efficacy of the ceremony. There were a great number of choristers who chanted litanies as the procession moved slowly through the principal streets of the capital.

The route was lined with thousands of people, who knelt as the remains of the saint were borne past them. The houses were decorated in honor of the occasion, and an enormous quantity of flowers was thrown from the balconies into the path of the procession. Nothing similar to to-day's ceremony has been seen in Madrid since the seventeenth century.

Services will be held for nine days in the cathedral, their object being the same as that of to-day's procession. The Queen Regent and other members of the royal family and the Ministers will attend. Similar functions have been or will be held in all the towns of the country.

RECEIVER FOR MINING EXCHANGE.

Directors Begin Proceedings for a Voluntary Dissolution.

Differences at the Mining Exchange, at 35 Broadway, led yesterday to an application by a majority of the Directors, before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, for voluntary dissolution. Justice Andrews appointed Horatio W. Stocker temporary receiver.

The Exchange opened for business Feb. 20. A delegation came from the West to assist at the inauguration. Factional troubles beset it from the start. They destroyed all chance of business, and brought the Exchange into discredit and ridicule. The directory was overturned, but that did not help matters.

The Directors last week sub-let the offices facing the street, which had been hired for the officers and the Clearing House, leaving only the board room at the back for all Exchange purposes. Sales of mining stocks became too small to be worth noting several weeks ago.

TO CALL THE STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic Committee Will Meet in This City May 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 4.—Chairman J. W. Hinkley has called a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held at the Hoffman House at noon, May 15, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention.

The notices to the various members of the committee were mailed from this city on the 1st inst.

ANARCHISTS AGAINST HUMBERT.

Murder Plot Discovered and a Number of Arrests Made.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch received from Naples by a news agency says that an Anarchist plot to murder King Humbert has been discovered there, and that a number of arrests in connection therewith have been made.

BALDISSERA RELIEVES ADIGRAT.

The Town Had Been Long Besieged by King Menelek's Abyssinians.

ROME, May 4.—A dispatch from Massowah states that Gen. Baldissera has relieved Adigrat, which had been besieged for a considerable time by the forces of King Menelek.

It Is Not Gov. Morton's Gift.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Morton's attention was called to-day to a current newspaper report to the effect that he is the donor of a gift of $10,000 recently made to the Church of Our Saviour, at Middleborough, Mass. The Governor states that although Middleborough was the home of his ancestors, he has not made this gift, and does not know who the real benefactor of the church is.

William Smith's Terrible Fall.

William Smith, a glazier, of 429 West Thirty-second Street, was working on the tenth floor of the Wool Exchange Building, at West Broadway and Beach Street, yesterday, when he fell through the freight elevator shaft and landed on top of the elevator, which was at the sixth floor. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, so badly injured that it is believed that he will die.

Martin H. Gray a Vice Chancellor.

Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday appointed Martin H. Gray of Camden to be a Vice Chancellor. He is a brother of Samuel H. Gray, at one time Prosecutor of Camden County. The appointment was made under the recent act of the Legislature which created the office of an additional Vice Chancellor.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Major Daniel G. Caldwell, Surgeon, United States Army, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Before Judge McLaughlin, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Saratoga yesterday, was argued the matter of Caleb W. Mitchell vs. President of the Village Charles H. Sturges, an action brought to remove the defendant from office. Charles R. Hildane, the attorney for the plaintiff, moved for a judgment on the pleadings. Mr. Sturges argued his own case and opposed the motion. The motion was denied by the Court, with $10 costs.

—The three-masted schooner Palestine struck on the bar in Great Egg Harbor Bay, N. J., Sunday night, and fifteen minutes later went down in twenty-five feet of water. The Longport life saving crew took the crew of five from the rigging. The sailors lost everything. The Palestine was loaded with oysters, and was bound from Hampton Roads to Atlantic City.

—John T. Jones, who after two trials was convicted of feloniously taking gold bullion from the Carson, (Nev.) Mint was yesterday sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5,000. The same sentence has been passed on Heney, the other suspect.

—Thomas J. Potter, a painter, and his wife, while driving across the tracks of the Atlantic City Railroad, at West Collingwood, N. J., yesterday, were struck by an express train. Potter was instantly killed, and his wife fatally hurt.

—While Ransloe Boone and his wife were driving near Port Carbon, Penn., their horse ran away and fell over an embankment. Mr. Boone was instantly killed, while his wife sustained serious, if not fatal, injuries.

—Love Alford, ex-Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, shot himself in the head at Waterloo, Iowa, while suffering from insomnia. He may recover.

PRESSED THE GOLDEN KEY

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION FORMALLY OPENED BY GOV. MORTON.

**The Current Turned on from Niagara Fired Cannon in New-Orleans, San Francisco, St. Paul, and Augusta, but the One on the Roof of the Industrial Building Missed Fire—Commodore Vedder Orator—Many Interesting Exhibits

X-Rays

Penetrating opaque bodies reveal what is solid, substantial, and indestructible. The searching X Rays of severest public test have proved that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the greatest merit; by this superlative merit Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished the greatest cures; this unequalled record of cures has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sale of any sarsaparilla or blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain, or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

be lifted off the electro-magnet and held some distance from it without the incandescent filament going out.

On the west side behind the main hall is the historical and loan exhibit, which is well worth a visit by all who care to see the development of electricity from a cloth and a piece of amber to its present preeminence. The United States Patent Office furnishes a selection of models to this part of the exposition, illustrating the claims of inventors for early patents in telegraphy, telephones, electric lighting, and electric railways.

Models of Thomas A. Edison's early inventions are here displayed by himself. The creation of the stock ticker is shown by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and there is a very complete collection of relics of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, furnished by his son.

A historical collection of incandescent electric lamps is furnished by W. J. Hammer, who also shows eight sections of historic wire and cable, including a piece of the first Atlantic cable, a piece of the first wire over which Morse sent his message, a section of the first telephone wire, and a section of the first trolley wire.

Prof. Elihu Thomson exhibits a very complete collection of dynamos, illustrating their growth and development, and Columbia University, the University of the City of New-York, and Stevens Institute, Hoboken, all have historical exhibits. In this part of the building is also an electric welding plant, which will be seen in operation daily.

HOW THEY WRECKED THE TRAIN.

Confession of the Boy Hildreth, on Trial at Rome, Read to the Jury.

ROME, N. Y., May 4.—The confession of the boy train wrecker, Hildreth, on trial on the charge of helping wreck the New-York Central fast mail train Nov. 19, 1895, was read to-day to the jury before which he is arraigned. The confession was made to District Attorney Klock in the presence of Detective Latham. Mr. Latham told what was said by Hildreth and the District Attorney.

Mr. Klock asked Hildreth if he wished to make a full statement and confession, knowing it might be used against him, and without promise of immunity, and he said yes. Hildreth said he went with the other boys as a guide according to a previous arrangement. Asked what was the object of wrecking the train, he said "Bristol said the passengers all had 'lots of money.'"

The boys started up the track about 10:30 o'clock. When they got to the car-house, Pinto broke the lock with his hammer. They got three wrenches and a crowbar. Hildreth said he did not do any of the work; he watched. They got the work done about fifteen minutes before the train came. After the wreck, they ran away, and Bristol fell over Hildreth and Hildreth lost his hat.

Hildreth went to the home of Miss Perrin, his sweetheart, and afterward went to the Temperance Hotel, where he boarded, and managed to get his bed. He then ate his breakfast and went to the wreck.

Mr. Latham also told about the attempt to wreck the train Nov. 11. The boys went to the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg carhouse. Hibbard took hold of the carhouse door and broke it. They went to a place where the wreck occurred, but a train came along and they abandoned the attempt. They threw the tools into a ditch on the north side of the railroad.

Miss Marie Rouget, stenographer to District Attorney Klock, read the confession made by Hildreth and taken by her. Throughout it all Hildreth said he did nothing but guide the other boys. He said Bristol and Hibbard did most of the planning. In one place he said Bristol promised him that if any trouble ever was made the others would swear that Hildreth only led them to the place. Bristol picked out the spot for the wreck. Hibbard pulled most of the spikes. Bristol took most of the nuts off.

Hildreth said he tried to get the other boys not to wreck the train, urging them to abandon it after they were on the spot, but Bristol said they might as well go on, "as long as they were up there." Hildreth turned his back when he saw the headlight of the engine, and got a little further off.

Bristol was the leader of the gang. Hildreth said he told Bristol he was afraid some one would be killed, but Bristol said he did not think so. Hildreth said he knew Latin and had studied the higher mathematics and French.

Miss Celia Perrym, Hildreth's sweetheart, who proved such an unwilling witness for the people, says now she is sorry she did not make a full and free statement of what Hildreth said to her on the morning of the wreck. She is convinced that by her hesitancy and attempts to keep back the truth, she did Hildreth more harm than good. She says she was told to do as she did, else her testimony would be fatal to Hildreth. She wishes to take the stand again and tell the whole story, but the District Attorney will not put her on again.

DID NOT BELIEVE THE CHARGE

Lewis Frank, Arrested for Trying to Kiss a Girl, Discharged.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Lewis Frank of 9 Warren Street, this city, a collector for the W. C. Hartman Mercantile Agency of New-York, was arraigned before Judge Mott this morning on a charge preferred by Mary F. Riordan, a typewriter, of Harrison. She alleged that when she was sent to Lewis's house to do some work he attempted to kiss her.

The young woman told her story to the Court this morning. She said that when she went to the room occupied by Lewis—a bedroom—he cautioned her not to be timid, and requested that anything occurring between them should be treated confidentially. Then she averred that he puffed smoke in her face, and placed both hands upon her cheeks and tried to kiss her. His face was so close, she said, that his mustache touched her face. She repulsed him, and hurried out of the room without her coat and hat. These were given her, and she went away, threatening to return with her father. She related to the latter what had occurred, and Mr. Riordan caused the defendant's arrest.

Lewis stated when called to the stand that he perceived when the girl entered the room that she was nervous, and that in assuring her that she had no cause to be timid he might have touched her on the forehead or shoulder. He denied having attempted to kiss her, and said he was engaged sorting papers, which were strewn upon the bed, when she left the room. The witness was surprised when a member of the Clark family, with whom he boarded, came in and asked for the girl's coat and hat. When she said she would bring her father to the house, the witness said, he offered to accompany her to her father.

Judge Mott said there was not the slightest evidence to hold the prisoner. He said he doubted that Lewis had any intention of kissing the woman, if he puffed smoke in her face, as she said. The prisoner was then discharged.

Did Not Sell Beer to the Policeman.

Mary Williams, keeper of an oyster saloon at 25 East Third Street, was acquitted by a jury in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday of a charge of excise violation. She said that Policeman Mullen, who made the complaint, asked for beer while he was eating oysters in the place. She told him she did not sell beer. He then sent a boy to a saloon for a can of beer. After drinking the beer in her place, he arrested her.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieut. Col. W. J. Lyster, to be Colonel; Major Chambers McKibbin, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Mott Hooton, to be Major; First Lieut. F. B. Jones, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, to be First Lieutenant.

SURPRISES IN THE SENATE

REPUBLICANS BEATEN BY THE DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

The Delaware Senatorship Case Is Taken Up and an Arrangement Is Made for a Vote—Probable Du Pont Will Fail to Get a Seat—Republicans Also Disappointed in Their Plan as to the Peffer Bond Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—This has been a day of reverses for the Republicans of the Senate. They were subjected at the very beginning of the session to the humiliation of seeing the Du Pont case taken from the control of the Republican Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and made a special order for consideration immediately after the River and Harbor bill shall be disposed of. This unexpected move created consternation on the Republican side. The attitude of the Populists had made it doubtful whether Du Pont could get his seat, and the Republicans had not desired to see his chances put to the hazard of a vote. Their fears were realized when they saw the Populists vote on the Democratic side. Stewart and Jones of Nevada were silent, but the other Populists voted to take up the case.

Mr. Turpie made the motion which brought on the Republican defeat. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, protested in vain that the motion was in violation of all precedent. Mr. Turpie's motion was in accordance with the Democratic plan to get the Du Pont case out of the way, and it prevailed by the close vote of 32 to 31.

The decision to consider the case on the day following the passage of the River and Harbor bill was taken at Mr. Gorman's suggestion.

The Senate soon after voted to lay aside the River and Harbor bill in favor of the Peffer bond resolution. While the taking up of this resolution was in opposition to the wish of Mr. Hill, that Senator was prepared to continue the speech he began nearly a fortnight ago against the resolution, and he held the floor until 5 o'clock, when with only a handful of Senators in the chamber a motion to adjourn was carried before the Republicans fairly realized what was taking place. While Mr. Hill was speaking the Republican leaders, who are as anxious as Gorman, Vest, and other anti-Administration Democrats to see the resolution adopted, let it be known that they intended to keep the Senate in session until the matter should be disposed of. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Lodge, and one or two others were in the chamber when Mr. Mills moved to adjourn, but they did not hear his motion. Not until Mr. Pasco, who was in the chair, put the motion, did they realize what was going on. It was then too late and the Senate was declared to be adjourned while they were making the point of no quorum.

It is the plan of Mr. Gorman and the other Democratic Senators to prevent an adjournment at the time fixed by the Republicans, and so the speech of Mr. Hill was welcomed on the Democratic side. The New-York Senator did not address himself to the resolution, in agreement with this plan of delay. He considers it folly for the Senate to lend itself to the Populist scheme for a mud-slinging campaign, and proposes to do all he can to prevent the adoption of the resolution.

Although the friends of the resolution have declared that they would not take part in the debate, Mr. Wolcott expressed a desire to-day to take issue with the New-York Senator, and Mr. Hill is of the opinion that others will be drawn into the discussion. Several Democratic Senators who were asked to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES if they intended to take part in the discussion, said they were undecided. Mr. Hill answered Mr. Wolcott's opinion that the Senate ought to have the facts concerning the bond issues before proceeding to pass bills calling for large appropriations. He declared that, should an investigation be ordered, the report of the committee would not be made before the last appropriation bill would be out of the way. Mr. Hill said to-night that he probably would not finish his speech to-morrow.

WORK OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Report of the Commissioner Transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour transmitted to Congress to-day a report of the operations of the Patent Office for the calendar year 1895. During the year there were 39,145 applications for patents, and 21,998 patents granted. The number of patents which expired was 12,345. The receipts of the office were $1,245,246, the expenditures were $1,084,496. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures, the total balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office being $41,529,881.

Of the patents issued, 19,949 were to citizens of the United States, and 2,049 to citizens of foreign countries. In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State, and next in order, in proportion to population, come the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, New-York, Montana, and Colorado. The States to whose citizens fewest patents were granted in proportion to the number of inhabitants are Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Arkansas.

As to foreign countries, 614 patents were granted to residents of England, a larger number than to residents of any other foreign country; to those of Germany, 539; of the Dominion of Canada, 392; of France, 292; of Scotland, 50; of Austria-Hungary, 46; of Switzerland, 42; of Sweden, 30; of Russia, 29; of Victoria, 21; of Mexico, 17; of New South Wales, 17; of Belgium, 16; of the Netherlands, 16; of Denmark, 11; of Italy, 11; of Norway, 11; of Ireland, 10; of South Australia, 10; of New-Zealand, 9; of Hawaii, 5; of India, 5; of Cuba, 4; of the South African Republic, 4; of the Argentine Republic, 3; of Spain, 3; of Venezuela, 3; of Algeria, 2; of Brazil, 2; of Chile, 2, and one each to citizens respectively of Bermuda, British Guiana, the Cape Colony, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, San Salvador, Tasmania, and Turkey.

The Commissioner recommends the enactment into law of the bill prepared by the Patent Committee of the American Bar Association, which has already been introduced in the House, limiting the time within which an application may be made in this country, by either the foreign inventor or any other, to two years after the matter has been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, and reducing the period within which applications shall be completed and prepared for examination from two years to six months. The latter provision, the Commissioner says, must certainly reduce the possibilities of intentional delay in the prosecution of applications for patents.

During the past twenty-five years the office has granted to each of 25 inventors more than 100 patents. Thomas A. Edison heads the list with 711, Elihu Thomson coming next with 334, Francis H. Richards with 343, Edward Weston with 274, Charles E. Scribner with 248, Charles J. Vandepoole with 244, Rudolph M. Hunter with 228, and George Westinghouse with 217.

BOUTELLE ATTACKS THE SENATE.

Thinks Implements Should Be Provided to Sustain Warlike Menaces.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—This was one of Mr. Boutelle's days in the House. He broke into proceedings under suspension of the rules this afternoon to ask that the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill be non-concurred in, and a conference ordered, and he at once began a speech.

Although he had not favored the construction of four battleships and had opposed the authorization of more than two, he desired to stand by the House when it ordered that four should be built, and he resented the action of the Senate in cutting down the number to two.

In his own aggressive way, Mr. Boutelle reviewed the course of the Senate in seeking to provoke quarrels with many nations, to show that if the Senate desired to be consistent, it should put the country in the way of maintaining its menaces.

This apt but unparliamentary talk was allowed to go on for some time. Then Mr. Quigg objected, making what Mr. Boutelle described as "an infantile objection" to the references to the Senate.

Mr. Boutelle had gone far enough, when the Speaker ruled against him, to show that the Senate liked to talk fight, but was unwilling to furnish the implements with which to do fighting. He was obstreperous, as he sometimes is, and he was unwilling that the House should adopt the motion made by Mr. Sayers of Texas to concur in the Senate amendment reducing the number of new battleships to two. That motion will be disposed of in all probability to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

As the House does not feel so combative as it did earlier in the session, it is possible also that it will give up the ships.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

WALSH WILL BE UNSEATED.

The Seat in Congress to be Given to Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By a vote of 5 to 1 this morning House Committee No. 2 decided the contested election case of Mitchell (Rep.) against Walsh, (Dem.,) from the Sixth New-York City District, in favor of the contestant. Mr. Mitchell came to Washington Saturday last on his wedding tour, which circumstance led his counsel, Gen. W. W. Dudley, to remark that it was seldom a man secured a winsome bride and a seat in Congress all in the same week.

In the case of Martin (Rep.) against Lockhart, (Dem.,) from the Sixth North Carolina District, Mr. Martin got the decision, and in the case of Thompson (Pop.) against Shaw, (Dem.,) from the Third North Carolina District, the report is in favor of Shaw.

House Elections Committee No. 3, by a vote of 6 to 1, in the contested election case of Yost (Rep.) against Tucker, (Dem.,) from the Tenth Virginia District, authorized a report favoring the contestee, Mr. Tucker. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the committee, was directed to make the report of the majority, which will be signed by three Republicans and three Democrats.

In the House the contested election case of Kearby (Pop.) against Abbott, (Dem.,) from the Sixth Texas District, was reported with a resolution recommending that Abbott, the sitting member, retain his seat. The resolution was agreed to.

A Provision for Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Perkins introduced a bill which provides that whenever any foreign nation, or its colonies, shall impose or levy any discriminating duty, or otherwise impose any regulation or condition having like effect upon the vessels, produce, manufacture, &c., of the United States, or shall advance or increase its open or concealed export bounty or premium upon its own produce, &c., above such bounties existing Jan. 1, 1895, the President of the United States shall have power, and it is made his duty, to declare the same by proclamation; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to ascertain the effect of such discriminating duties. The President is then directed to countervail such discriminating duty by the increase of the rates of duty imposed by law upon such products from such discriminating countries as he may designate, to an amount equal to the discriminating duty imposed against the products of the United States.

Congressional Doings.

—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Butler offered a joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gen. Francis Nash and Gen. William Davidson of North Carolina. The resolutions propose an appropriation of $5,000 for each monument and direct the money to be paid to the Governor of North Carolina.

—The resolution offered in the Senate Dec. 30 by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) for a select committee to investigate the efforts of railroad and other corporations in Florida to control the selection of members of Congress, has been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

—The House has agreed to the conference report on the bill to regulate marriages in the District of Columbia, the Senate having accepted all the House amendments.

THE DE LA SALLE CELEBRATION.

Ceremonies by Christian Brothers at Manhattan College.

The celebration of the Feast of Blessed John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Brethren of the Christian Schools, was celebrated yesterday at Manhattan College. Representatives of many of the religious bodies were present.

The Very Rev. Vicar General Mooney preached the sermon of the day. Others who took part were: Celebrant of the Mass—the Rev. John Keane of St. James's Church, Manhattan, '66; Deacon—the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch of St. Theresa's Church, '66; Sub-Deacon—the Rev. P. Clancy of Middletown, '66; Master of Ceremonies—the Rev. Dr. Woods of the Church of the Annunciation; Assistant Masters of Ceremonies—the Rev. Fathers Conway and Lenez of the Church of the Annunciation.

Other clergymen present were the Rev. D. B. O'Neill, the Rev. W. Butler, and the Rev. P. Montrucchi of St. Raymond's, the Rev. F. Alexius of Manhattan College, Chaplain; the Rev. J. Dinolue of St. Stephen's, the Rev. M. Thoman, the Rev. I. Gunner, the Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Apostolic Prothonotary; Father Salter of Tuckahoe, N. Y.; the Rev. M. J. Duffy of St. Cecilia's, the Rev. Anthony Lamel of St. Joseph's, the Rev. F. Lenez of St. Monica's, the Rev. J. F. Kearney, rector of St. Patrick's; the Rev. N. Goodwin of St. Charles Borromeo's, the Rev. W. Meehan of St. Catharine's, the Rev. C. M. Mullen of St. Joseph's, the Rev. W. A. O'Neill of St. Ann's, the Rev. M. A. Cummin and the Rev. S. Cummin of St. Raphael's, the Rev. B. F. Brady of St. Michael's, the Rev. J. S. Driscoll of St. Columban's, the Rev. C. E. Woodman of the Paulists', the Rev. R. J. Keefe of the Holy Cross, the Rev. F. Dooney of Fordham, N. Y.; the Rev. P. J. Mahoney and the Rev. P. W. Taudy of St. Jerome's, the Rev. W. J. Power and the Rev. T. J. Keenan of All Souls', the Rev. J. E. Coggin, the Rev. I. Heafy, and the Rev. W. J. Quinn of St. Bernard's, the Rev. J. J. Morris, the Rev. Dr. Hall, the Rev. I. J. McCloskey, and the Rev. J. McGean, rector of St. Peter's.

The mass of the morning service was the Mercadantes for three male voices.

After the service, luncheon was served to the guests, who were welcomed by Brother Justin, visitor of the Brethren of the Christian Schools.

John Baptist de la Salle, whose feast was thus celebrated, was born in Rheims, France, in 1651. His father was Chancellor of the University of Rheims. He was graduated from the university in 1670. He was ordained as a priest in 1678, and in 1684 he organized his first normal school, being the pioneer in this educational work. When he died in 1719 he left a large number of brothers and schools. There are now 15,000 brothers, of whom over 12,000 are teaching. They have about 400,000 pupils, exclusive of those in art, night, and army schools. Manhattan College is the principal school of the order in the United States.

Porter and Hide Dealer Arrested.

John McGonigle of Jersey City and William Woods, a dealer in hides at 12 Hague Street, were arrested yesterday, charged, respectively, with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The complainant is Edward Weil, a hide merchant, of 70 Gold Street. McGonigle, who has been employed as his porter, stole $200 worth of Weil's hides, and sold them to Woods. When detected, he confessed, and implicated Woods, who at first, it is charged, offered $600 if the proceedings against him were dropped. Mr. Weil subsequently found most of the stolen goods in Woods's store. Woods later confessed his guilt. The prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Court, and remanded until to-day. Weil also identified other hides of his, which had been stolen and sold to E. D. Moore, a hide dealer at 57 Frankfort Street.

Annie Defigamere Sent to Prison.

Annie Defigamere, forty-five years old, of 258 West Twenty-seventh Street, was convicted yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by Judge McMahon to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary. A strong effort was made by nearly a score of people to save her from imprisonment. She was accused of having given a boy $1 for some dress goods stolen from a delivery wagon.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SAMUEL SLOAN SAYS THAT LACKAWANNA IS NOT CUTTING RATES.

If Any of the Employes of That Road Are Caught Tampering with the Regular Rate Schedules They Will Be Discharged—The Joint Traffic Agreement Has Been of Great Advantage to the Railroads—Coal Situation.

The attention of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was called yesterday to the report in circulation in the Produce Exchange that flour in transit from the West was handled by the Lackawanna at cut rates. Mr. Sloan said: "There is no truth in the story. The Lackawanna Road is maintaining rates strictly. My instructions to all subordinates are such that any one connected with our line who cuts rates will have to look elsewhere for employment.

"The operation of the Joint Traffic Association has proved of great benefit to all of the railroads that belong to it. Railroad managers now appreciate the fact that there is no permanent advantage to be gained by rate cutting. A remark made by Dean Richmond many years ago left a lasting impression on my mind. Mr. Richmond said at a meeting of railroad men: 'Of what use is it for you to make an agreement unless it is for your interest to keep it.'"

Speaking of the anthracite coal trade, President Sloan said that a standard schedule of prices would be maintained by all of the companies. When one or more of the companies raised prices the others were certain to follow. The coal-producing companies have lost a good deal of money of late, and they are now inclined to take a profit whenever opportunity offers.

NEW PLACE FOR CHARLES E. SAYRE.

Appointed City Freight Agent for the Lehigh Valley.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has recently made changes among the officials managing its freight department in this city and neighboring territory. T. J. Klase, the General Eastern Freight Agent, will hereafter have his office at 201 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and the work about New-York will be looked after by Charles E. Sayre, formerly Mr. Klase's assistant. Mr. Sayre's title will be City Freight Agent, and the territory over which he will have control will include, besides this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark. The change went into effect May 1.

Mr. Sayre has been with the Lehigh Valley Railroad for twenty years. He entered its service when the general offices were in Mauch Chunk, Penn., first in the paymaster's department. He afterward had a desk in the freight department, where his skill in this particular branch of railroad work earned him ready promotion. He came to this city in 1884, first being consigned to Pier 2 North River. He was later with the Traders' Despatch, again a contracting agent, and then made agent of the Lake Shore-Lehigh Valley Line.

There was a general consolidation of the work attending the details in the various freight lines of the company, and then Mr. Sayre was appointed assistant to the General Eastern Agent. He has filled all positions to which he has been assigned with so much credit that his present promotion is looked upon by his co-workers and friends as a richly deserved reward.

WILL STOP LITIGATION.

Aldermen Submit a Proposition to the Nassau Electric Railroad.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn sent to the Aldermen of that city yesterday a communication to the effect that it would be advisable for the city to withdraw its notice of appeal in the case of Adamson against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to prevent the road from using Union Street. This action on the part of Mr. Burr was taken because Mr. Adamson abandoned the appeal proceedings, leaving the city alone to continue the case.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Burr the Aldermen adopted the following resolution:

That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized to withdraw the notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals in the case of John Adamson vs. The Nassau Electric Railroad Company and others, upon the condition that the Nassau Railroad Company reimburse the city for all disbursements incurred by it in the prosecution of said action, and upon the further condition that the said railroad company, by a proper instrument, enter into an agreement in accordance with the suggestions contained in the communication of the Corporation Counsel of the 4th day of May, in relation to this subject, the terms and form of said agreement to be approved and accepted by the said Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Adamson withdrew his suit, it is said, upon the promise of the railroad officials to pay the expenses that have been incurred.

Mileage and Party Rate Tickets.

CHICAGO, May 4.—What is to be done regarding the issue of mileage and party-rate tickets by the Western Passenger Association lines will be determined at a meeting of executive officers and General Passenger Agents to be held in this city to-morrow. All the roads are agreed that it will not be possible to discontinue the sale of mileage tickets, but there is considerable difference of opinion as regards the manner in which the business is to be conducted.

The principal contention is in regard to the safeguards necessary to prevent the manipulation of tickets by scalpers. It has been recommended by a special committee to allow roads to issue 2,000-mile tickets at a gross rate of $50, with a rebate after the coupons have been extracted of $10, making the net rate $40, or 2 cents a mile, and to let the Chairman pay the rebates. This, it is claimed, would be the best safeguard to prevent manipulation.

The trans-Missouri roads have already taken action in the matter, substantially on the plan mentioned. It is by no means certain, however, that the lines between Chicago and the Missouri River and Chicago and St. Paul will take similar action. Two or three of the roads are said to be opposed to the proposition to let the Chairman pay the rebates on the tickets.

As regards the issue of party-rate tickets the proposition to sell such tickets to regularly organized parties only will probably be adopted, although some roads contend that this cannot be legally done, and if such tickets are sold it must be to everybody who applies for them.

Verdict in Favor of Weighley.

A sealed verdict in the action brought by William W. Weighley against Sylvester H. Kneeland to recover $40,000 damages for breach of contract was opened yesterday by Justice Bookstaver in the Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court. The jury awarded Weighley the full amount sued for, which, with interest and costs, amounted to $54,400.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant purchased from him an agreement of sale of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, the consideration being $50,000. He admitted receiving $25,000 cash, and says the defendant agreed to pay him the remaining $25,000 in the stock of the reorganization of the railroad company. He says he never received this stock. Weighley also sued to recover $15,000, which he claimed to have paid the defendant upon the agreement that he was to receive one-twentieth part of all the capital stock. He claimed that the defendant failed to carry out this agreement.

Mr. Kneeland's defense was that his agreements were conditional upon the title to the railroad being perfected. He claimed that the title had never been perfected.

Land Grant Suit Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The controversy over the land grant made by the State of Wisconsin to the Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Company and subsequently withdrawn from it and bestowed upon the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The case came up on appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin dismissing the bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the two corporations named and certain individuals for want of equity.

The plaintiff based its complaint chiefly upon the ground that the Omaha Company wrongfully and fraudulently prevented the Portage Company from complying with the conditions of the grant and caused the grant to be transferred to itself. After reviewing the case at great length, Justice Brewer concludes that the testimony did not sustain the charges, and the judgment of the Circuit Court dismissing the trust company's bill was affirmed.

Trolley Franchise Wanted.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—At the meeting of the Committee on Roads and Assessments of the Board of Freeholders this afternoon a petition for a trolley franchise was received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company. The petition asks permission to construct a double track surface railroad upon a part of Springfield Avenue. The line of the proposed road runs through the village of Irvington, the townships of Clinton, South Orange, and Millburn, to the dividing line of Union and Essex Counties. The matter was laid over, so that the counsel for the railroad company might have time to ascertain the feelings of the people of the townships with regard to the location of the tracks. This action was taken, as there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to the location of the tracks, whether they should be at the centre of the road or at the sides.

Mr. Wainwright's New Position.

A circular just issued by General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk announces the appointment of William Wainwright as General Assistant, with headquarters in Montreal, the appointment taking effect on the first of this month. Mr. Wainwright has been connected with the Grand Trunk for about thirty years, and he has long been regarded as an uncommonly popular railroad official. To his credit is largely due the intricate Government work which is necessary in connection with the Grand Trunk system. He has occupied various important positions with the company, including those of General Passenger Agent and Assistant General Manager.

Invited to the Joint Traffic Meeting.

Invitations have been sent to the Canadian Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, Lake Erie and Western, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Companies asking those companies to send representatives to the meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association to be held in this city to-morrow. The roads named are not members of the association, and it is desired to secure their co-operation in order that the rate-preserving authority of the Board of Control may be more effective and far reaching than it is at present.

New-Jersey Lines Merged.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 4.—All the lines in South Jersey of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been merged into a new company, known as the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. The aggregate capital stock of the company will amount to $4,500,000. George B. Roberts will be President, Gen. William J. Sewell, Vice President and Manager. The lines merged were the Philadelphia, Milford and Marlton Railroad, the West Jersey Railroad, the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad, the Galloway and Quinton Railroad, the Chelsea Branch Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, eastbound, last week, aggregated 63,830 tons, as compared with 61,899 tons the week previous and 53,285 tons last week. The Erie Railroad carried 9,547 tons; the Lake Shore, 8,508 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,690 tons; the Pan Handle 7,297 tons; the Michigan Central, 6,214 tons; the Wabash, 5,773 tons; the Grand Trunk, 5,761 tons; the Nickel Plate, 5,362 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 5,804 tons, and the Big Four, 1,805 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The fight between the Shelton Street Railway Co. and the Consolidated Road in Bridgeport, Conn., was begun before Judge F. B. Hall in the Superior Court in that city yesterday. The railroad company has enjoined the street-car corporation from crossing the viaduct leading from Shelton to Birmingham, claiming it built the structure itself and it is private property. The electric road claims it has a charter right. Judge Hall said he would render a finding as soon as possible.

—Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern receivers have approved the appointment of M. Gilleas as Assistant General Manager of that company, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Gilleas is Assistant General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the appointment is regarded as indicative of the control that the Illinois Central will exercise over the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern.

—The House Committee on Pacific Railways, in Washington, yesterday ordered a favorable report on a bill permitting the bondholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company who have purchased the property of the old company to reorganize into a new company.

—W. K. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific, has been transferred to the Atlantic division. T. Williams has been appointed in his place and will have charge of the lines west of Toronto.

—H. S. Burgesser, who for two years has been Division Freight Agent of the West Shore road in Buffalo, has been promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent, with office in New-York.

—F. W. Huidekoper of New-York has been elected President of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, in place of Henry W. Putnam, Jr.

—Decrees of foreclosure and sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been entered in every Federal court on the line of that road.

—Col. A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railway, is in New-York for a few days.

—Four handsome library and observation cars have been added to the equipment of the Erie Railroad.

—St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of April show an increase of $75,000.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, is in this city.

A Dead Sperm Whale Ashore.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The life-saving keeper at Lewes, Del., reports a dead sperm whale ashore three miles north of that station. The whale's length is given at 60 feet, which makes it one of the largest of its species. It will produce about 200 barrels of oil, of 50 gallons to the barrel. Superintendent Kimball informed the National Museum of the fact, and Prof. G. Browne Goode of the museum immediately dispatched Prof. True, executive curator, to the scene. He will, if the condition of the whale permits, have it stuffed and forwarded to the museum here, or else make a perfect model of it. The Life-Saving Service at various times has been the means of furnishing the National Museum with valuable specimens of cetaceans and fishes.

Mayor Fagan's Candidate Defeated.

The Hoboken Council reorganized yesterday by electing Councilman Edward Offerman Chairman and defeating Councilman Weinthal, Mayor Fagan's candidate. The council reappointed Corporation Attorney James F. Minturn for a term of five years, instead of three, and Controller Kaufmann for a term of three years. The latter's salary was increased $500 a year, to $2,500.

Promoted by Death.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following navy promotions have resulted from the death, in Philadelphia, yesterday, of Commander Felix McCurley: Lieut. Commander S. M. Ackley, to be Commander; Lieut. C. G. Bowman, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Herman Dressel, to be Lieutenant, and Ensign H. A. Bispham, to be Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

FROM REAL LIFE.

A Great Truth and a Warning Brought Out at a Lunch Table.

Two well-known business men were seated at a lunch table recently, consulting the bill of fare. One of them looked fresh and bright, the other was pale and languid. After a while the sickly looking man threw down the bill and exclaimed:

"It's no use! I have no appetite. I can't eat." His friend looked up anxiously.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked.

"Well, I don't know," was the reply. "I have a bad cough in the morning, a tickling in the throat and difficulty in breathing. My pulse is quick, my breath is short, and I have a tightness across the chest. I have tired feelings, and seem completely worn out. Now, what do you think is the matter with me?"

"I don't think, but I know that you have the first symptoms of consumption. I am convinced of it, because I was once in the same dangerous condition myself. You must do something at once! If you follow my advice, you will do as I do, and take a pure stimulant regularly. I tried many things, but received no benefit until I took Duffy's pure malt whiskey. I have been using it regularly for over a year now, and it has made me feel better and stronger than I ever felt before. I am not so bigoted as to let my health suffer when I know what will restore and preserve it."

The above is not an imaginary conversation. It actually took place, substantially as narrated. It is a statement of the experience of thousands of other people throughout America. Duffy's pure malt whiskey will check consumption, will prevent pneumonia, will build up the system, quicken the circulation, and give new life. It is nourishing, it is pure. Every grocer and druggist keeps it, but care should be exercised to secure only the genuine.

MRS. JOHN STETSON DEAD

RECENT DEATH OF HER HUSBAND LED TO THE FATAL ILLNESS.

Charles Pattee, Co-Custodian of the Late Theatrical Manager's Will, Seriously Ill, as a Result of Exposure on the Day of the Funeral—Question as to Who Will Inherit the Property—Circus and Theatrical Career of Miss Kate Stokes.

BOSTON, May 4.—Mrs. Kate Stokes-Stetson, widow of John Stetson, late theatrical manager and millionaire, died to-day. Her husband died less than three weeks ago.

Mrs. Stetson had been ill but a short time, the death of her husband having been the cause of her illness. At the time of the funeral she was unable to attend the services, but since then it had been reported that she was gradually improving.

She was one of four sisters, all of whom achieved success as circus performers, and one of whom, Miss Belle Stokes, is now on the stage. Another sister, Emma Stokes, is the wife of Manager John B. Doris of the Gaiety Theatre of New-York, while the other sister is Mrs. Frank J. Pilling.

Her mother was Emma Stokes, who was noted as the most accomplished woman rider of her day.

It is a singular coincidence that Mrs. Stetson and Charles Pattee, the custodians of Mr. Stetson's will, should be, at practically the same time, stricken with what in one case has proved to be a fatal illness, and in the other may so result.

Both became ill on the day of the funeral of Mr. Stetson, and while the natural grief of the widow doubtless affected her health, Mr. Pattee, up to that time, had been in good physical condition. Mr. Pattee is said to be suffering from pneumonia, caused by exposure on the day of the funeral.

At the request of the widow, M. O. Adams was, on Thursday, appointed by the court ancilliary executor, in order that the probate of the will might not be longer delayed by the illness of Mr. Pattee. The will, however, has not been probated.

It is reported that, on the day before he died, John Stetson made a will, in which his entire property was left to Mrs. Stetson, but his counsel have been unable to find any trace of this will, and, if found, there is, of course, a doubt as to its legality in case of a contest, owing to Mr. Stetson's condition at the time of making the supposed will.

In case such a will was made and is found and allowed, the Stetson estate will go to the natural heirs of the widow. If it cannot be found, and no other will turns up, Mr. Stetson's heirs, will, of course, take possession of the property.

It was said at the office of Mr. Pattee, a few days after Mr. Stetson was buried, that Mr. Pattee had Mr. Stetson's will in his possession, and would offer it for probate as soon as he recovered his health.

The appointment of Mr. Adams as ancilliary executor, for the express purpose of hastening the probate of the will, is evidence that Mrs. Stetson believed the document, or documents, were in Mr. Pattee's possession.

RACING SEASON OPENED

VERY SUCCESSFUL START AT THE NEW AQUEDUCT TRACK.

Long Delays at the Starting Posts Kept the Crowd Too Long at the Track—Some of the Veterans Who Welcomed the Beginning of the Racing Season—Starting Machines Not a Success with Green Horses and Greener Boys.

It is fortunate that a bad beginning makes a good ending, else people would have become disgusted with racing yesterday. It was the opening day of the racing season in this State, and also the opening day for the completely reconstructed race course of the Queens County Jockey Club. Something like 4,000 people were at the track to enjoy the first sport of the season. The card was a heavy one, and for most of the horses it was their first time at the post this year. These were ridden by a lot of half-baked jockeys that had never before been heard of outside the limits of the training stables where they are employed.

This was a combination that made a bad outlook for the day's racing—a batch of green horses and greener jockeys. The result was what might have been expected—long delays at the post and an almost interminable dragging out of the game. In consequence people who waited for the last race did not get back to town until after 7 o'clock, and found cold dinners waiting for them.

The managers promise a change on and after to-day, and that the races shall be begun on time and run off in such time that people can get home for their dinner. It is a change that will have to be made or the sport will get a black eye at the very outset. Instead of trying any more lining-up machines for the horses it might be better to get an automatic spanking machine for use on the jockeys. They were yesterday about the worst-behaved lot that ever tried the temper of a starter. Mr. Pettingill got angry with the older ones that caused a delay of about an hour for the first race, and fined Keefe, O'Leary, and Sheedy $25 each. Lambley, the elder, was fined the same sum for disobedience in the third race. That may have a salutary effect when it comes to racing this afternoon.

The racing brought out a lot of the old-time sportsmen and bettors who have been in their shells so far as this city goes since the close of the racing last year. There was the veteran, Charley Reed, with a brown vest of the latest English cut and of the chocolate color that matches his inevitable spats. Near him was the affable Clerk Peacock of the Hoffman House, who can write only with his left hand, but who can reach out after "good things" at the track with both hands. P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club and owner of Handspring—which is generally thought to be of more importance—was on hand, and so was A. F. Walcott, who used to cut some sort of a figure in racing matters and is famous for being very much in at the death of Monmouth Park. "Bob" Pinkerton was there, rushing the season with a gorgeous straw hat of the vintage of about 1890, Trainer Gilpin alone rivaling him in this respect with one of last year's crop.

Hamilton Astor Cary easily led all the "swells" who were at the track, though his crushed-strawberry neckcloth, that is at once the delight and the envy of the golfing world, had been left behind. Center Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. K. Vinqut, Arthur White—son of the Wall Street "Deacon" and now a full-fledged stable owner—Judge Alfred Post, who, in spite of the gray in his beard and whiskers, seems to grow younger with each succeeding year, and a number of the younger and less well known of the members of the Racquet and Knickerbocker Clubs were there also. Frank D. Beard and his younger brother, "Robby," the young Brooklyn clubmen, were also in evidence, and, as these gay young men ditted about, "Pa Bill" Daly and his wooden leg, Judge Newton of Sheepshead Bay, and "Mike" Clancey, who had the honor of winning the first race at the track, watched them enviously and got pointers on the fashions. Fred Taral watched the racing from the stand without having a "leg up."

Down in the inclosure where the betting fraternity congregated were the thin, gaunt Riley Grannan, rosy-cheeked "Pittsburg Phil," Walter Keyes, still bronzed from his European trip; Ike Thompson, also just back from abroad; David Gideon, who was waiting and watching for a development of some sort of form by which he might measure his own horse; Fred Cowan, his mustache as graceful and flowing as ever; "Andy" McCarthy, who will soon be off after the light-harness brigade; Ernest Fleischmann, confident that the Fleischmann horses will be able to pick up a few stakes during the season; "Jimmy" Shields, regretting that there was nothing for Harry Griffin to ride, so that he might get a bet down and be sure of having a winner for his money; Lucien O. Appleby, with a trifle more of silver in the hairs of his mustache; "Sol" Lichtenstein, nearly as portly as "Jim" Villepigue, the Coney Island caterer, who is as fat as an Alderman, and who is going to take to the bike as a reducing exercise; Lafayette Lundy Jones, as Mephistophelian in appearence, but just as philanthropic to the betting men as ever, and the urbane Mattie Corbett, who was as chatty and smiling as if he had gotten back into his old form of picking five out of every six winners, and only kicking because he couldn't place all the second horses as well. Only "Smiling John" Kelly, "Jack" McDonald, and "Mike" Dwyer, of the regulars that every one knows, were missing.

The betting was conducted about as it was last year, with no exchange of evidences of any sort. No bookmaker would accept money from strangers, but refused to issue any cards or pay out any winnings until after the day's racing was ended, so that there should be no violation of the law on their part. All the established men did business on the credit plan, preferring it to the old way. They are determined that there shall be no violation of the law in any way if they can prevent it, and frowned on anything that approached even in the remotest an infraction of the rigid law.

As to the racing, it was good sport as a whole. The starts were not of the best, even with the use of the lining-up machine, which latter fact was perhaps due to the fact that neither the horses nor the boys were used to the affair. The Ryan machine was used at the half-mile pole, but did not work to the best advantage, as it seemed as if the boys were determined that it should not be a success. Yet when the start was made for the third race it was as level and pretty a start as was ever made at any track. So, too, was the breakaway for the last race, but, unfortunately, just as the boys got the flag Ballard, on Myrtle L., was run into and had to pull up to prevent a fall and perhaps a bad accident, and Hart, on Katie W., had to follow suit. That made the start look bad, while in fact it was good, and only an accident made it appear as if two horses were left at the post.

Tenderness won the opening event, after a clever finish with Fremier, the latter finishing strong. Irish Reel was left at the post through the stupidity of the jockey, who pulled up when he saw that he was not going to get the best of the start. As she was the favorite, the lad managed to burn up a lot of good money for the speculators.

The colors of William Astor Chanler, the African explorer and hunter, were seen for the first time in the second race, being worn by Hancock II., a colt that made no particularly good showing, and ran as if short for a hard race. This event went to the favorite, Jefferson, Balmaghie stopping after running well for three-quarters of a mile, and as if he needed the race to make him fit. He was the medium of quite a good bit of betting, as he was touted far and wide as a good thing. Jefferson beat King T. only a short head, after a driving finish, in which both Doggett and Hamilton rode their prettiest.

Joe Hayman won the race for two-year-olds very cleverly after Young Harry had gone out in front as if he would make a runaway affair of it. Third place went to Miss O'B, who is a terribly bad actor at the post, and managed to kick Fratello, Contractor, and Young Harry in the ribs before Mr Pettingill could get a start. Mrs. "Pa Bill" Daly made her first appearance as an owner in this race, running a filly called Her Own, which finished in the fourth place.

Chugnut, one of Virginia Bradley's queer lot, won the race at a mile and a sixteenth as if he was a sure enough race-horse, instead of a very bad selling plater, with 20 to 1 against him in the betting. He caught Prig in the stretch and beat him out to the wire by a good half length. Old Charade came out like a new horse, and might havo run better than third had it not been for the fact that he was cut out of his place at the first turn, and so got a set back that he could not make up.

Free Lance, at 15 to 1, gave the talent a surprise in the last race by making a runaway affair of it, which might not have happened had Myrtle L. gotten off so that she could have run in the race. But she had to be pulled up, as explained, and that gave Free Lance the money. He ran like a rather good sort. Alfred Lakeland's Brighton, a strong second choice, secured the place very handily. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:02¾.
1—Tenderness, M. Clancy's b. f., 3 years, by Roseberry-Compassion, 98 pounds, 8 to 1.. (Keefe)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Kallirhoe, Madison Stable's ch. f., 4, 101, 12 to 1..(Healy)
Won by a length, a neck between second and third.
Mangrove, 101, 10 to 1; Parvenu, 103, 20 to 1; Little Jim, 110, 12 to 1; Helen H. II., 91, 20 to 1; Mrs. Stuart, 97, 15 to 1; Tokader, 107, 30 to 1; Irish Reel, 103, 5 to 2; Honolulu, 87, 20 to 1; Religion, 108, 4 to 1; Startling, 97, 6 to 1; Surrogate, 107 40 to 1, and Predicament, 91, 40 to 1, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. Time—1:47¾.
1—Jefferson, Erie Stable's b. g., by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 107 pounds, 7 to 5....(Doggett)
2—King T., R. McBride's b. c., 110, 4 to 1 and even.....(Hamilton)
3—Royal Princess, S. Stedeker's b. f., 105, 25 to 1.....(Hart)
Won by a head, a length between second and third.
Balmaghie, 110, 9 to 5; Hancock II., 110, 15 to 1; Signora II., 105, 20 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Time—0:50¼.
1—Joe Hayman, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., by Tyrant-Beatify, 100 pounds, even money.....(O'Leary)
2—Young Harry, Singerly & Knox's b. g., 93, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Cannon)
3—Miss O'B., W. J. O'Brien's b. f., 98, 30 to 1.....(McGuirk)
Won by a length, two lengths between second and third.
Shuffle Board, 103, 12 to 1; Valley Girl, 107, 12 to 1; Fratello, 100, 20 to 1; Contractor, 98, 20 to 1; Callibee, 101, 20 to 1; Second Chance, 98, 20 to 1, and Her Own, 98, 12 to 5, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:51.
1—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3 years, by Miracle-Annie L., 82 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Powers)
2—Prig, John McCabe's b. h., 5, 105, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Hart)
3—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., aged, 111, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Ballard)
Won by a half length; a length between second and third.
Rosedale, 107, 6 to 1; Watchman, 101, 12 to 1; Bessie Browning, 83, 6 to 1, and Fannie B., 91, 30 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For malden two-year-olds. Time—0:51¾.
1—Free Lance, W. J. Roch's ch. c., by Cavalier-Lady Alice, 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Garrigan)
2—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., 107, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Friendship, W. J. O'Brien's ch. g., 107, 10 to 1.....(Congdon)
Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.
Kay W., 107, 12 to 1; The Aristocrat, 110, 20 to 1; Set Fast, 107, 5 to 1; Rifler, 110, 3 to 1; L. B., 107, 5 to 1; Myrtle L., 107, 6 to 1; Edna B., 107, 20 to 1; Arthur K., 110, 10 to 1, and Sedgewick, 107, 20 to 1, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. The Native, 110 pounds; Balmaghie, 105; Beau Ideal, 102; Whipcord and Royal H., 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Saurain, 104 pounds; Sparkler, 101; The Tinker, 100; Shuffle Board, Malia, Bellall, Whistling Tom, Cheer Up, and Oxia, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Marshall, Captain T., Prig, Mirage, and Truepenny, 110 each; Buckeye, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year old fillies. Katie W., Bird of Freedom, Minnie Bibs, Madame Elsie, Olivia L., American Girl, Jessie Driscoll, and Set Fast, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Kingbet, 110 pounds; Factotum, 101; Phoebus and Whippany, 98 each; Parvenu, 95; Crimea and Predicament, 90 each; The Native, 86; Belle of Washington, 84.

Myrtle Harkness Won Ashland Oaks.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4.—The principal event of the day's racing here—the Ashland Oaks for three-year-old fillies at a mile—proved very much of a farce. Only two started. Myrtle Harkness, 117 pounds, and ridden by Thorpe, a 9 to 5 chance, won in 1:42. The other starter, Bracegirdle, ridden by Perkins, was a 2 to 5 favorite, and was beaten a neck.

Out of the Suburban.

Secretary Cornelius Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club announces that Marcus Daly has declared Premier, by St. Blaise-Wood Violets, out of the Suburban and June handicaps.

Hackney Stallions Imported.

On the White Star freighter Georgic, which arrived here yesterday, were fifteen hackney stallions, consigned to F. C. Stevens of Washington, D. C. The horses are going to Attica, N. Y., where Mr. Stevens has a farm. Langton Performer, said to be the finest hackney ever brought to this country, was also imported by Mr. Stevens.

NEW-YORKS WON AGAIN.

Louisville's Team Defeated in a Game Full of Errors.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 12; Louisville, 7.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Cleveland, 13; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	9	3	.750
Philadelphia	9	4	.692
Chicago	9	5	.643
Boston	8	5	.648
Cincinnati	8	5	.615
Cleveland	6	5	.545
Washington	7	6	.538
Brooklyn	5	7	.462
Baltimore	6	7	.462
St. Louis	6	8	.429
New-York	3	10	.231
Louisville	1	13	.071

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—The tail-enders met to-day, and New-York won an easy victory. Clausen was knocked out of the box in the third inning. Louisville fielded miserably and could not hit Meekin to advantage. O'Brien's right forefinger was broken by a thrown ball in the eighth. Attendance, 600. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	2	6	0	0	Fuller, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Eustace, ss	2	2	3	0	2	O'Brien, cf	2	2	3	0	1
Holmes, cf	0	1	1	0	0	J. G. Davis, 3b	1	3	1	1	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	Tiernan, rf	2	1	1	0	1
M'F'rl'd, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	0	1	1
C'ffman, 3b	0	1	3	0	1	Stafford, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Smith, 1b	1	0	5	0	1	H. Davis, 1b	2	1	9	4	0
Warner, c	1	2	3	3	2	Meekin, p	1	2	0	1	0
Clausen, p	0	0	1	0	1	Farrell, c	2	2	6	0	0
M'D'mott, p	2	2	0	1	0						
Miller, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	Total	12	14	27	6	4
Total	7	11	27	10	8						

Louisville	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	7
New-York	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	2	—	12

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Louisville, 2; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New-York, 11. First base on balls—Off Clausen, 2; off McDermott, 5; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By McDermott, 1; by Meekin, 5. Home run—H. Davis. Three-base hits—Meekin, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Stafford, (2.) Clingman. Sacrifice hit—Fuller. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Stafford, (2.) Double plays—Stafford to G. Davis; Van Haltren to G. Davis. Hit by pitcher—By Meekin, 1. Wild pitch—McDermott. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BROOKLYN LOST A GAME.

Could Make Only One Run from Anson's Colts.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The home team won one of the most exciting games ever seen on the local grounds, this afternoon. Stein, who was in the box for the Brooklyns, was invincible up to the ninth inning, when Lange hit safely and Ryan was safe on a bunt. Truby drew a base on balls, and, amid the greatest excitement ever seen here, Anson rapped out a safe line hit to right, and the winning run went over the plate.

The visitors got their only run in the fourth inning on a hit of a batter by the pitcher and safe hits by Corcoran and Shindle. Sensational plays were the order of every inning. Flynn began by making a startling catch of a long foul off left field fence in the first inning, and the other players on both sides kept up the clip. Griffith was steadier than Stein, but the latter pitched superb ball, particularly in the eighth inning, after Kittridge, the first man up, had gone to third on a double and a fumble by Griffin. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Griffith, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	5	1	McC'thy, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Anderson, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Ryan, rf	1	1	0	0	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Truby, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	Shindle, 3b	1	0	1	4	0
Anson, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	2	2	7	0
Flynn, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Kitt'dge, c	0	1	6	2	0	Grim, c	0	1	5	0	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	3	0	Stein, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	15	1	Total	1	6*	24	16	2

*Winning run scored with one out.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Stein, 4. Struck out—By Griffith, 4; by Stein, 1. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Kittridge. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Stolen bases—Corcoran, (2.) Shindle. Double plays—Daly, Corcoran and La Chance; Corcoran, Daly and La Chance. Hit by pitcher—By Griffith, 1. Wild pitch—Stein. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Orth and Grady; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT PITTSBURG.

Baltimore	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 0; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Esper, Clark, and Robinson; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Cleveland	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	3	*	—13

Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 17. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Boyd and McGuire; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CINCINNATI.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 14. Errors—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Nichols and Ryan; Ehret and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Metropolitans, 6; New-Haven, 2.

The understudies of the Giants followed the example of their stars yesterday and administered a defeat to the strong New-Haven team at the Polo Grounds. There was only a small crowd in attendance, but those present witnessed a good game of ball. From start to finish the game was lively, fielding sharp and clean, the base running spirited, and the batting on the part of the Metropolitans very strong. Seymour pitched a good game of ball so far as keeping the base hits down was concerned, but he was very unsteady at times, sending eight men to their bases on balls. The Metropolitans took the lead in the second inning and were never headed. The score:

METROPOLITAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-HAVEN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Keister, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Cavelle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	O'Fr'g'n, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Foster, c	0	1	10	1	1	Keefe, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	2	2	7	1	0	Hodges, c	0	0	6	2	0
Battam, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Th'nton, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Seymour, p	1	1	2	5	0	Boyle, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Hickman, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Shearer, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Irwin, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Hillman, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
St'dish, rf	1	3	0	0	0	Mackey, p	0	0	0	3	0
						C'ff'wer, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	12	27	11	1	Total	2	5	24	10	2

Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	—6	
New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 5. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 8; off Mackey, 4. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 1; New-Haven, 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 7; New-Haven, 12. Struck out—By Seymour, 10; by Mackey, 6. Two-base hits—Clark, (2.) Cavelle. Stolen bases—Cavelle, Clark, Seymour, Standish, Hodges, Boyle, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Clark, Thornton. Wild pitch—Seymour. Passed ball—Hodges. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Sullivan and Hoggins.

Wilmington, 9; Hartford, 1.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—Hartford played its first game at Wilmington this afternoon and fell an easy victim to the home club by the score of 9 to 1. Score:

Wilmington	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	2—	9
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1

Base hits—Wilmington, 14; Hartford, 6. Errors—Wilmington, 2; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Packard and Wise; Clements and Botterlus. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Paterson, 10; Newark, 6.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Paterson took streaks of hitting in the game with Newark this afternoon. Both sides were at war with the umpire from start to finish. Attendance, 600. The score:

Newark	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	6
Paterson	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	2—	10

Base hits—Newark, 10; Paterson, 10. Errors—Newark, 6; Paterson, 8. Batteries—Moran and Otten; McMackin and Elton. Umpire—R. Mace.

Baseball Brevities.

—Princeton's baseball team will meet the nine of Manhattan College to-morrow afternoon on Jasper Field, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

—J. J. McClosky has been relieved of the management of the Louisville Baseball Club. Capt. John O'Brien will have charge until a new manager is secured.

LEHIGH'S LACROSSE GAME.

Defeated Harvard's Team by Four Goals to One.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 4.—Lehigh defeated Harvard at lacrosse here this afternoon by the score of 4 to 1. The game was very evenly contested in the first half, the score being 2 to 1 in favor of Lehigh. Not until ten minutes of play was the first goal secured for Lehigh by a pretty shot by Bartels. Ten minutes later one was secured for Harvard by Starr. Both teams played a hard game from then on, and Lehigh was able to secure only one more goal in the half, which was obtained by Shriver.

In the second half there was no scoring done for ten minutes, when Baldwin made a pretty goal. The play then became unusually hard, and many difficult shots were made by Sand, who, by his good playing, kept the score down. In the last ten minutes Lehigh began to play her accustomed game and secured another goal by Baldwin. About the middle of the second half Leighton, who had been playing a star game, was badly injured by a blow over the head, but, after a few minutes pluckily resumed play. In the second half Harvard was unable to score, and the game closed with the score 4 to 1 in Lehigh's favor. The line-up was as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Lehigh.
Sand	Goal	Pennington
Scott	Point	Williams
Wood	Coverpoint	Miller
Abbey	First defense	Enscoe
Staab	Second defense	Boyt
Wildey	Third defense	McDonald
Horn	Centre	Shriver
Beecher	Third attack	Roundy
Leighton	Second attack	Merriman
Starr	First attack	Bartels
Burley	Out home	Baldwin
Ring	In home	Boyer

DECORATION DAY GAMES.

Champions Training for the New-Jersey Club's Carnival.

"Tommy" Conneff is training hard for the one-mile record race to be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports on Decoration Day and feels quite confident that he will establish a new world's record for the distance. The present world's record is 4:15 3-5, made by Conneff on August 30 of last year.

Charles J. Kilpatrick will try to establish a new world's record for the half mile. The present record, held by Kilpatrick, is 1:53 2-5.

There will also be the all-around weight-throwing contest. It is expected that Champion Edgren of the Pacific coast will meet Champion Mitchel, who holds the world's record. During the afternoon the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association team and the team from the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, will play a game of basket ball.

The athletic events, open to all amateurs, are as follows: Seventy-five yard run, handicap, on grass; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, special record race, "Tommy" Conneff to start from scratch, limit 100 yards; 880-yard special race, C. J. Kilpatrick to start from scratch, limit 20 yards; one-mile walk, handicap; pole vault, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, ten hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches in height; all-around weight-throwing contest, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, and throwing the 56-lb weight, athlete scoring the greatest number of points in the three events to be declared the winner; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; two-milebicycle race, handicap. Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, this city, May 23, 1896.

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Prof Dr Vonneman, of the University of Louvain, Belgium, writes:

„Patients declare it an **IDEAL** *aperient mineral water."*

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CAPT. COPELAND IN TROUBLE.

Charged by Commissioner Roosevelt with Not Enforcing the Excise Law.

One result of President Roosevelt's tour of the city on Sunday to observe the workings of the Raines liquor law was the ordering yesterday of charges against Capt. Theron S. Copeland of the Thirteenth Police Precinct and two of his policemen for failure to enforce the law.

Speaking of his tour, Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday morning:

There was one saloon man in the Thirteenth Precinct of whom it had been alleged that he was allowed to keep open because his brother was a Sergeant of police. My policeman got into his saloon without trouble, and as the police of the Thirteenth Precinct had neglected to close the place I sent over to the Fourteenth for policemen to arrest the man. Capt. Theron S. Copeland will have an opportunity to explain later.

Capt. Copeland was summoned to headquarters yesterday afternoon, and after his departure Commissioner Roosevelt ordered Acting Chief Cortright to prefer charges against him for his failure to enforce the excise law. He also ordered that charges be made against Roundsman John Kirzinger, who was on partol in the precinct, and against Patrolman James J. Donnelly, on whose beat the saloon is situated.

Capt. Copeland said to a reporter:

This will be my first charge, and I have been over thirty-five years on the force. I depended upon my men to enforce the law, and they didn't do it.

The belief is that he will seek retirement now.

The saloon keeper referred to is William Fagan of 205 Avenue B. When Mr. Roosevelt heard of his discharge yesterday by a Police Magistrate, he said:

The law was violated there. Policeman Rathgeber of my office was in the place, and there were half a dozen persons drinking. I myself saw a girl with a "growler" come out. The violation was so conspicuous and so flagrant that the police officials should have discovered it. The Captains must understand that it is not their duty to wait until the Commissioners or some one else calls their attention to a violation, but to look for it themselves.

Speaking further of his observations on Sunday, Commissioner Roosevelt said:

At present in certain saloon hotels the practical effect of the law is merely to cause a double charge for the first glass of beer. That is, if a man will buy a sandwich for 5 cents he can have all the beer he wants. The police have made many arrests in such cases in the past few weeks, but the cases have been thrown out of court. It seems to be settled that perhaps because of the very severe penalties named by the law, both courts and juries will be extremely lenient in their constructions of what a meal is.

In some of the so-called hotels and restaurants the dining rooms were not 10 feet by 6. The room did not register, and the offering of the sandwich was very perfunctory. In some of the hotels the sleeping room accommodations were so bad as to create the presumption that there was no real purpose to accommodate guests.

He said the enforcement of the law will be greatly simplified as soon as a single conviction is obtained. The raising of the window shades in saloons has greatly lessened the work of the police, he declared.

BANKS TO HOLD EXCISE MONEYS.

Depositories Selected and Amounts of Bonds Fixed.

ALBANY, May 4.—State Controller Roberts had drawn up to-day the bonds required of the New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo banks designated as depositories of excise moneys.

The Franklin National Bank of New-York, designated to receive the State's one-third of the New-York City's excise moneys, must give a bond of $250,000, while Commissioner Lyman requires a bond for $400,000 from the American Exchange Bank of New-York designated to receive the city's portion of the excise moneys.

In Brooklyn the First National Bank, designated to receive both city and State moneys, is to be held in two separate bonds of $200,000 each, and the Schermerhorn Bank, designated to receive State moneys, to a bond of $200,000. In Buffalo, the Controller and Commissioner Lyman have united upon the People's Bank and the American Exchange, and they will each give two separate bonds of $100,000 for State and city moneys held.

Disorder Decreased in Brooklyn.

Police Superintendent McKelvey, yesterday, in referring to the manner in which the Raines law had been observed in Brooklyn Sunday, said: "Judging from results I should think the Raines law a good one, for, since its enforcement, there has been almost a total absence of disorder, and this, I think, is due to the operation of the new law."

Col. Michell said that he thought there would be a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the number of saloons under the new system. He said that, as a rule, the saloon keepers were in favor of the new law, as it would force out of existence the most objectionable places.

There were 45 arrests for intoxication Sunday, 6 arrests for violating the law, and 35 complaints were made to the police.

DE WITT RODD SHOT BY RAYMOND.

Their Father's Pistol Was Found and Accidentally Discharged.

De Witt Rodd, seven years old, of 180 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, a child of John Rodd, is a patient in the Norwegian Hospital suffering from severe injuries, accidentally inflicted by his brother, Raymond, who is eleven years old.

The boys, on their return from school yesterday afternoon, entered the house and began to look for something to eat. Raymond got up on a chair to look in the closet, while his younger brother stood at his side looking up.

Raymond did not find any food in the closet, but on the top shelf he found a loaded revolver, which he took, and while getting down, accidentally discharged it, the bullet striking De Witt in the mouth, and then penetrating his lungs. The injured boy was taken to the hospital, where he was in a precarious condition last night, and his brother was arrested and placed in the care of the Children's Society.

Told Again of X-Ray Powers.

Dr. William J. Morton repeated before the Medical and Surgical Society at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, the lecture on "The X Ray and Some of Its Relations to Medicine," which he gave before the County Medical Society last week. Dr. J. Blake White introduced a patient who was suffering from a tubercular disease of the bones of both hands and wrists, and in the presence of the audience took a photograph of the patient's arms. The negative will be developed and used to locate the exact seat of the disease.

No Injunction for Sydney Rosenfeld.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Sydney Rosenfeld for an injunction restraining A. M. Palmer from producing the play called "His Absent Boy." He holds that if Mr. Rosenfeld has been injured by Nat Goodwin's transfer of the play to Mr. Palmer, he has his remedy in an action at law, and that an injunction ought not to be granted before the trial of the suit.

Killed by a Passing Engine.

Benjamin Jackson of Jamaica, L. I., while sitting on the edge of the platform at the Rapid Transit station at Atlantic and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, was struck on the head by locomotive No. 107 of the Long Island Railway. His skull was fractured, and he died in a few moments.

Deputy Controller Storrs Ill.

Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs is seriously ill at the Park Avenue Hotel with a complication of diseases. Mr. Storrs is now about sixty-six years old. He has been with the Finance Department of the City Government in one capacity or another since 1857. With the exception of four years, he has been Deputy Controller since 1870.

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Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW

FINE HORSES JUDGED AND ADMIRED IN THE RING.

Mayor Wurster Among Those at the Opening—John H. Shults, Jr., Drives the Winners in Two Classes—H. L. Pratt's Sateen Won the Prize for Saddle Horse—Col

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:20.
HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—Bicycle Races—Varieties—Day and evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:00 A. M to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Mets vs. New-Haven—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	59	58	60
6 A. M.	60	57	59
9 A. M.	65	64	64
12 M.	69	68	70
4 P. M.	67	71	73
6 P. M.	64	67	72
9 P. M.	63	68	69
12 P. M.	63	64	66

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 66.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 66.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 63.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 55.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CHEAP NAILS FOR FOREIGNERS.

We now have proof, in the admissions of the nail manufacturers themselves, that the Nail Trust or Pool, while compelling all buyers of nails in this country to pay $2.55 per keg for wire nails and $2.30 per keg for cut nails in carload lots at the mills, sells nails to buyers in Germany and other foreign countries for $1 less per keg. This greedy combination has been enabled by the tariff duty on nails to rob consumers in the United States in this way, while selling abroad at a reduction of 40 per cent., and the Republican Party in Congress has recently voted to enlarge this tariff duty by 15 per cent.!

Here is a tariff object lesson of great force. We invite public attention to the admitted facts, and especially do we ask the farmers of the United States, who know that the price of nails has recently been increased by 200 per cent., to think a little about the bearing of these facts upon the tariff question.

The story should be introduced by a few official figures. The combination was formed in May last, and no attempt to conceal the formation of it was made. Since that time the wholesale prices at the mills have been advanced from 70 cents to $2.30 for cut nails and from 85 cents to $2.55, for wire nails, although the raw material costs but little more now than it did one year ago. Here are the comparisons:

PRICES.

	May 5, 1895.	May 2, 1896.	Inc., P. C.
Bessemer pig iron, ton..	$11.00	$13.00	18
Cut nails, per keg.....	.70	2.30	228
Wire nails, per keg.....	.85	2.55	200

For some years past the exports have been large, and recently they have been increased, in spite of the great advance in prices. This is proof that the industry needs no protection whatever. Here are the exports, as reported by the Government:

EXPORTS OF NAILS.

	Pounds.
1891	13,492,160
1892	14,253,933
1893	17,904,848
1894	19,970,419
1895	21,262,695
1896 eight months	16,292,841
February, 1896	2,973,289
Or, at the rate per annum of	35,679,300

Now for the Pool manufacturers' admission that they sell to foreign buyers at prices lower by 40 per cent. than those which our own people are forced to pay. We find the story in The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette of the 2d inst., a well-known high-tariff paper, which says:

"The long and short of it is, according to the present prices of the Nail Pool, that a man using American nails in Germany can buy them almost a dollar cheaper than he can buy the same nails with which to build a house in Pittsburg, where the nails are made."

It appears that The Gazette heard that wholesalers had taken advantage of this outrageous discrimination against American consumers by purchasing nails for export, shipping them across the Atlantic, bringing them back again, and selling them here at a price which, though lower than the Pool's price, yielded a handsome profit. The discount for export is "about $1 per keg" for wire nails selling at the mills for $2.55, for consumption in the United States.

"The scheme was operated as follows: The New-York firm would ship the nails to a Hamburg hardware company or to some other foreign port. Instead of being unloaded, the cargo remained intact and was sent back to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Boston, consigned to a jobbing importer. He would then dispose of the nails to American wholesalers at a price below that asked for nails for domestic use. As the nails were made by American factories, and bulk had not been broken on the other side, no tariff was collected when they were brought back.

"Wire nails are quoted in the German markets at $1.54 to $1.60 at the mills, and the freight to the seaport would make them higher there.

"American nails were sold to the exporter for $1.45, [price now to people of the United States $2.55,] and it cost 20 cents to send them across the Atlantic and 20 cents to return them. They were landed back in America at $1.85 per keg. Allowing for stevedore charges, they probably cost about $1.90 net. Had the nails been bought for domestic use they would have cost $2.45, [the price is now $2.55 at Pittsburg and $2.70 at New-York,] which gave the exporter a margin of 55 cents."

With respect to the admissions of the manufacturers, The Commercial Gazette says:

"An investigation was made. The office of the Consolidated Wire and Steel Company, in the Westinghouse Building, was visited. No attempt was made to deny the story, but it was made light of by Mr. STONE, assistant manager. The explanation was given that an exporter had bought a cargo of nails, shipped them abroad, failed to sell them, shipped them back, and sold them to domestic buyers. 'The jobber was caught in the act. We knew our own nails as soon as they were landed, and his supply was cut off,' said Mr. STONE."

We are informed by the same paper that this company, the largest concern in the Pool, earned 27½ per cent. in 1895 and that its profits are now at the rate of 30 per cent., upon a capital of $4,000,000.

These are the facts: An industry which (as shown by its export trade) needs no protection whatever is enabled by means of a Pool agreement and with the help of the tariff duty on imported nails to increase prices at home by 200 per cent. in the course of a few months, and to compel all buyers in this country to pay this ring price, while it sells nails to the people of Germany and other foreign countries for a price lower by $1 per keg, or about 40 per cent. The Republicans have voted to add 15 per cent. to this Pool's tariff "protection."

THE REPUBLICAN CONCERT.

The lover of music, in the air or otherwise, can scarcely regard as satisfactory the recent performances of the most eminent Republican soloists. The McKinley boom is, of course, no longer a solo, but a piece of ill-concerted music, with obligatos for various unsatisfactory performers. The tutti are ill-balanced, harsh, and strident. The conductor has been frequently expostulated with upon the predominance of the brass, but Mr. HANNA does nothing to amend this defect. The batrachian tones of the ophicleides and the notes in the carpet-tearing register of the trombones are completely unrestrained. At all the recent performances they have spoiled by drowning the plaintive snarl of Major HANDY's beautiful obligato for the oboe, ("We may be happy yet, You bet.") It is not the fault of the still, small HANDY that his instrument is not powerful enough to transplerce the sounding brasses and tinkling cymbals of the band.

It is a pity, indeed, that there is such a preponderance of brass in the orchestra. The Reed instruments, or woodwind, have not been heard at all at the recent pereformances. The auditors see the cheeks of BILL CHANDLER and LODGE, respectively first and second clarionets, bulge and turn red, but no audible sound has escaped them since the "one-night stand" in New-Hampshire. Mr. CLARKSON at the big drum continues to do wonders to the eye, and he occasionally manages, when the performers upon "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds" happen to be all out of breath together, to make himself apprehensible to the ear. But the bass drum is not properly a solo instrument, and no virtuosity upon the part of the performer can make an unaccompanied performance upon it tolerable, except, of course, to Mr. ALLISON, who has nightly manifested from his box the greatest complacency over the performance of his protégé. But Mr. ALLISON is very easily pleased, if he is willing to accept gesticulation for musical effectiveness.

Mr. PLATT has made the same mistake as Mr. CLARKSON in assuming that the bassoon was a solo instrument, and he has made other mistakes besides. It was undoubtedly an error to arrange "Oh, let us be joyful" in five flats minor, and mark it "adagio melancolico." But it was a still greater mistake for the fagottist to neglect his practice. CLARKSON is at least a conscientious artist and bangs the Allison drum for all he is worth, when he is not operating upon the Harrison tinkling cymbals. But PLATT does not do justice either to the composition or to his own talents as a fagottist. No man can blow the bassoon properly who insists upon playing a solo upon it with his tongue in his cheek and his hands in the pockets of his neighbors.

We have already intimated that the obligatos of the McKinley symphony, the principal number of the programme, were not well done. Where all do so ill, it would be invidious to discriminate, but we are bound to say that FORAKER's performance of the passage for fog-horn in G flat "allegro maestroso" is by far the most intolerable. It is no wonder that as soon as he begins the conductor stimulates the tubas and trombones to their utmost and, in the language of the poet, "the snarling silver trumpets begin to chide." The wonder is that a performer who plays so persistently out of tune should be admitted into the band at all. Everybody remembers how this player broke up the Sherman Cornet Band by his outrageously false performance of "Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer." He may be trusted to disperse any organization with which he is connected, and the most pressing duty of the conductor, if he would extract harmony from his performers, is to dismiss his first fog-horn. When FORAKER plays it, it is not less offensive than the Samsonian instrument upon which Mr. MCKINLEY renders his own solos.

WOULD NOT BE RAPID TRANSIT.

Mayor STRONG seems to be interesting himself in eliciting from the Manhattan Railway Company some kind of proposition for extending the elevated railroads or increasing their efficiency, while the officers of the company appear to be rather indifferent about it, or profess to be so. The Mayor's idea seems to be that there might be improved terminal facilities, better connections with ferries, and faster trains, if not up-town extensions of the lines, so that the present system could accommodate a larger number of people and accommodate them better. No doubt this might be done, if the company showed a disposition to be accommodating, but that was never one of its characteristics, and when the old Rapid Transit Commission offered it an opportunity, it tried to drive such a hard bargain with the city that negotiation was fruitless. Now the company seems to be waiting to be invited to do something, but it is not the business of the present commission to take the initiative, and it has a more important matter on its hands. It is not apparent why the Mayor should be a go-between for the company and the commission.

The fact is that the Manhattan Company does not do as well as it might with its present facilities, and its traffic has fallen off in the last year or two on account of the more effective competition of the surface roads. These have been offering more comfortable and convenient means of travel for moderate distances, and the elevated roads have not a sufficient advantage in speed to offset this. The difference in that respect is only sufficient to attract passengers who have a long distance to go in a direct line up and down town, and for them the speed falls very far short of being satisfactory. It would be well if the elevated railroad service could be improved; it needs it badly enough, but there is no way of getting rapid transit from it. The structures and the mode of operation do not admit of it. A third track and so-called express trains only slightly mitigate the distress of slow travel, and the suggestion of a second story to the present elevated structures is little short of ridiculous.

The fact is that what the city greatly needs is rapid transit, and it cannot be furnished by any extension or improvement of the elevated roads. Our only hope is in the underground system, and the commission is now awaiting the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the report in favor of it submitted by the Special Commissioners some time ago. Of course it is going to take some years, under the most favorable circumstances, to get the underground system in operation, and in the meantime it is desirable to get all the improvement in local facilities that is possible consistently with a protection of all interests. But there is no occasion for sacrificing or compromising any such interests, least of all in the way of special favors to the Manhattan Company, like giving a costly guarantee against damage claims. Neither is there any occasion for making offers to the company or extending invitations to it. It has a franchise of immense value for which it pays nothing, it has had an opportunity of meeting the public demand in its own field, which it has neglected, and if its managers do not consider it for the interest of the company to obtain further privileges by an offer of further facilities on fair terms, the city authorities should devote their energies to the municipal plan for real rapid transit. The less the elevated railroads do the stronger will be the support for that plan and the more immediate its success.

MARYLAND SPOILSMEN FOILED.

The spoilsmen who thought that they had, in their choice phrase, "downed" the reformers of the State of Maryland are in danger of finding themselves "hoist with their own petard"—a result which we have the authority of Hamlet for thinking "rare sport" for the intended victims. The Baltimore News, which is engaged in a steady fight against the spoilsmen of both parties, and has enlisted "for the war," gives a full report of the recent address of Mr. PACKARD, the President of the Reform League. Its tone is the reverse of gloomy or scared. He points out that in the Legislature which was carried in by a wave of popular anger at the abuses of GORMAN and his men, there was at first simply a wild scramble for offices. After this the members of the Legislature thought to dodge the very duty for which they were chosen—the passage of a civil service law which should divorce public business from politics—by referring to the people a Constitutional amendment of a very sweeping character. The efforts of the Reform League will now be directed to the adoption of this change in the Constitution, and with a year and a half before them they have no fear of failure.

Another matter which gives the friends of good government heart of hope is the passage of a reformed election law. Of this Mr. PACKARD says:

"We have now upon the statute books an election law which, as an instrument to insure a fair expression of the true will of the people and to prevent disorder and riot at the polls, is not surpassed, if it is equaled, by the law of any other State of this country."

This law has been very carefully studied for the past ten years; "fully twenty lawyers, representing both political parties, have first and last labored over it, and each time that it has been published it has been distributed widely throughout the State to elicit criticism and suggestions for improvement." Of the mode and cause of the adoption of this important measure Mr. PACKARD says, very temperately:

"This result was all the more agreeable to those who are interested in election reform, because it came at last in the way of a pleasant surprise. When we saw in the early weeks at Annapolis all questions of legislation set aside and the legislators engaged in a frantic scramble for places at the public crib; when a victory of spoils and by spoils was celebrated by the maudlin chanting of the long-metre doxology, we had little ground to expect anything reasonable or even decent in the way of legislation. It is needless to discuss how far considerations of party advantage, or desire to embarrass the other party, operated to bring about this happy result. Certainly, if it was a game of politics, the public has been the winner. Let us rather hold that the strong current of public opinion which swept these Assemblymen into place was the final force which brought about the legislation which the people required."

In the same spirit Mr. PACKARD believes that the effort of the Aldermen of Baltimore to grab all the appointing power which should belong to the Executive will lead to a radical change in the government of the city.

On the whole, the spoils hunters and office brokers of the Republican Party who thought that turning out GORMAN and the Democratic ring would simply give a Republican ring a chance at the same greedy and corrupt game are likely to be disappointed. The situation in which "honest men come by their due" seems to exist in Maryland.

THE RIGHT GROUND.

The friends of the solid gold standard in Illinois have issued an appeal signed by FRANKLIN MACVEAGH. It is a clear, strong, simple statement which ought to settle the minds of any Democrats in that State that are yet in doubt. Mr. MACVEAGH says:

"If we shall be foolish enough to attempt to 'straddle' the dishonest-dollar question, the campaign will be fought on that issue, and the Democratic Party after the fight will not be recognizable, for the American people will go in an avalanche against silver monometallism. But, if we stand squarely against the dishonest dollar, we shall completely eliminate the currency question from the campaign, and have an open field to meet the Republicans on the issue of the revival of McKinleyism.

"It will give us an honorable campaign, a fair chance to win, and certainty of preserving the honor and the usefulness of our great party."

This is the whole case in a nutshell. The Democrats can make the issue in the Presidential campaign. They can make silver the issue by a compromise platform and get wiped out. If the Democrats make a bold, clear, honest-money platform, either the Republicans will evade it and be beaten, or the Republicans will also take sound ground, and then the issue will be the tariff, on which the Democrats have good reason to hope that they may win. Once relieve the country of the uncertainty that hangs over the currency, and our people will be in a mood to resist any radical upsetting by the tariff such as the Republicans now propose, and are compelled to propose. There has been no time in years when courage and honesty would do so much for the principles that the Democratic Party represents as can be done within the next month.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections which were held throughout France on Sunday indicate, so far as they go, that M. BOURGEOIS will not succeed in the appeal which it is to be expected that he will make to the people against the Senate, and incidentally against his successors in office. No doubt the present Ministry may fairly be described as a stop-gap. In spite of the eminent men whom it contains, it is as a whole too colorless to represent a triumphant party in the struggle that is evidently coming between order and conservation on the one hand and revolution and destruction on the other.

The elections in some of the important manufacturing towns went in favor of the Socialists, as might have been expected and as was expected. But in other towns of equal industrial importance and of equally perfect "labor organizations" the decision was against the Socialists. It must be borne in mind that outside the manufacturing towns the Socialists have no strength and indeed no existence. A series of municipal elections must therefore be very much more favorable to them than a general election, in which rural France also takes part. And yet, even on their own special ground, the Socialists appear to have little to boast of in the balance of victories, and even less in the way of gains. In a general election the immense conservative force of the small proprietors would be brought out, now that the property of the country has been made the object of more radical attacks than have been made against it before since the institution of the republic.

Such a result would be very useful and exemplary, and especially exemplary to the French demagogues who have pretended to approve Socialistic schemes which they knew perfectly well were impracticable. There is no more contemptible creature in a republic than the "smart" politician who assumes that the most ignorant and perverse view of any public question will be the most popular because it is ignorant and perverse, and devotes himself to promoting delusions which he does not share. We have our share of these loathsome persons, and it seems that they also prevail in France. They are apt to win small successes, which encourage them to keep on in their evil courses until they find themselves committed to an assault upon the ground-rules of morality or of arithmetic. Then they are apt to be immensely astonished and disgusted by discovering that the public is much more honest and sensible than they took it to be, and to disappear. Nothing can be more satisfactory to honest men than one of these popular cataclysms, with its removal of a generation of demagogues, in whatever country it may operate.

IS IT THE VIBRATORY KEELY?

We ventured to suggest a few days ago that the newly discovered Mahatma—known, however, only to the select and occult few—was either the young Theosophist Secretary, CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT, or the Philadelphia Thaumaturgist, JOHN E. W. KEELY, and referred to some circumstantial evidence which seemed to point to the renowned motor-maker in the City of Brotherly Love. Mr. WRIGHT must now be excluded, for at the marriage ceremony in which he appeared on Sunday last as one of the high contracting parties the new Mahatma was present as officiating Occultist, but so concealed by veils and robes that his identity was not disclosed. This impressive and mysterious person with Theosophic rites united these two interesting beings who, we are told, have been seeking each other for the last 5,000 years through a long series of re-incarnations.

Are this Mahatma and KEELY one and the same person? It may be so, for we notice that President HARGROVE, the young English adept, in his long address at the beginning of the services made frequent reference to vibrations and that vibratory force which KEELY manipulates so profitably. We pointed out a few days ago that at the annual convention Acting President BUCK had eulogized KEELY as a great Theosophic mechanic and seer, because he was about to usher in a new cycle by applying the vibratory essence of the atom to street cars as a motive force. And President HARGROVE, having spoken on Sunday of what was going on in Egypt 5,000 years ago—"the time when our present teacher and one other in our midst were leading workers"—went on to say:

"In those days they understood the meaning of vibration; they dealt with essences instead of appearances. Remember, then, that what you will witness is not a show; that the garments and emblems worn here are not for display, but are used to hide the personal form and to start vibrations by means of color and motion that will be far-reaching in their effect and beneficial to all concerned. Remember, too, that the sounds you will hear are not to provoke applause or to please the ear; they, too, are vibrations, and they, too, belong to the magic of antiquity, which it will before long become our duty to revive."

To what did these remarks refer, if not to KEELY's "vibratory force," his "polar and depolar sympathy," his "thought-waves," and his "astral essences"? Is it not clear that Mr. HARGROVE had in mind, when he spoke of those "beneficial" vibrations and the approaching "revival" of vibratory magic, the impending utilization of KEELY's motor on the street cars of Philadelphia and New-York? Was the venerable form of JOHN E. W. KEELY concealed in those flowing robes and behind that veil? We offer these questions for what they are worth.

When the trans-Siberian railway is completed, which will be in about four years, unless Russia undertakes meanwhile the other somewhat big task of conquering England, it will be possible for a traveler to encircle the globe in considerably less than half the time it took JULES VERNE's famous hero to do it. Thirty days, according to present calculations, will suffice for the journey, and people who wish to emulate the rather silly feat accomplished by Phileas Fogg will be obliged neither to spend anywhere near the amount of money used by that queer specimen of the Britisher, as seen through French eyes, nor to place his trust in elephants, ice-boats, or piracy at critical points in the trip. Over the new route the more favored human projectile can be in St. Petersburg 45 hours after leaving his London club, and 250 hours will see him in Port Arthur. A Russo-American steamship company now in course of formation will land him in San Francisco seven days later, and from that city he can proceed via New-York to London in about ten days more. The price of a round-trip ticket, it is said, need not be over $400, and might be as little as $250. The search for a reason to justify anybody in wasting even the latter sum on such an excursion has not yet begun.

One of the jurymen who decided that FLECHTER, the dealer in musical instruments, was a receiver of stolen goods, is reported as saying, just as FLECHTER himself said, that this verdict was a result of the rather outrageous lengths to which the lawyer conducting the defense carried his obviously insincere attacks upon the Assistant District Attorney. This is hardly to be believed. A conscientious juryman, or even one with common sense, would not punish an innocent man for sins against good taste and good judgment committed by that man's counsel. What the juror really meant, doubtless, was that one evidence of FLECHTER's guilt was the fact that his lawyer could think of no other possible means of saving his client than creating, if possible, a strong prejudice against the prosecuting officer. That policy has long been recognized as a last resort in desperate cases, but Mr. PALMER's attempt to use it was not made with sufficient skill to attain, by concealing, his purpose. He had nothing to charge against Mr. OSBORNE, except that he was born in the South. As nobody cared the snap of his finger about that, all the indignation and horror which Mr. PALMER expressed went for less than nothing.

PADEREWSKI ENDOWMENT FUND.

Trustees Willing to Serve—Mr. Steinway's Gift for a Prize Contest.

Messrs. Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Dr. William Mason, and William Steinway met at Mr. Steinway's office at 10 A. M. yesterday as Trustees of the endowment fund of $10,000 which Ignace J. Paderewski founded April 21 to create three triennial prizes of $500, $300, and $200 for the best orchestral compositions by native American composers. Each expressed his willingness to serve as such Trustee.

Mr. Steinway reported that a large number of letters had arrived from all parts of the country, which showed that the nature of the Paderewski endowment had been very much misapprehended by many of the writers. Many compositions for the piano, comprising dances, quicksteps, and songs of the trashiest kind, had been sent in, together with ludicrous letters, applications for positions and financial assistance.

As it would take three years before the Paderewski fund would accumulate interest sufficient to pay the contemplated prizes and expenses, an offer of Mr. Steinway was accepted to give $1,500 for an earlier prize contest, to take place in March, 1897, and to perform the three prize-crowned compositions at the last concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in April, 1897, in the City of New-York.

DEMOCRATS CARRY MORRISTOWN.

Will Have Control of the Board of Aldermen.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 4.—Mayor E. A. Quayle (Dem.) was re-elected to-day by 60 majority over E. A. Carroll (Rep.). In the First Ward, E. Hurtzig (Rep.) was elected by 20 majority over E. S. Burke (Dem.). In the Second Ward Edward A. Fleury (Dem.) was elected. In the Third Ward Nicholas Arrow Smith and G. W. Bower (Dems.) were elected for two and one year terms. In the Fourth Ward Harry A. Freeman (Dem.) was elected. The Board of Aldermen will stand four Republicans and four Democrats. In case of a division, Mayor Quayle will have the deciding vote.

In the Second Ward there was an election for Chosen Freeholder. Jacob Van Winkle (Dem.) was elected by 27 majority. This will cause the Board of Freeholders to be tied, ten Democrats and ten Republicans.

At the municipal election in Dover today the entire Republican ticket was successful.

New-London Gayly Decorated.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 4.—The city is profusely decorated in preparation for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration on Wednesday, the buildings on the principal streets being generally decorated, and a large number of private residences handsomely trimmed with flags and bunting. The streets are thronged this evening, showing the presence of a large number of strangers here to witness the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument and the laying of the cornerstone of the Winthrop Statue. The cruisers Cincinnati and Baltimore were expected to-day, but had not arrived this evening.

Big Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Two four-story brick buildings on Pearl Street, in the business centre of the city, were badly damaged by fire to-night. One of the structures was occupied as a storehouse and show rooms by the Goodyear Rubber Company and the other as a bicycle annex by the William Hangerer Company. The fire started on the top floor of the latter and traveled down. It burned for two hours. The loss is $150,000, covered by insurance.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Amendments to the Constitution the Only Business Presented.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met in the Athenaeum, Atlantic and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, last night. James D. Bell presided.

Bernard J. York of the Executive Committee presented several amendments to the constitution, one of which was that there should be a Committee on Appeals and Grievances, composed of one member from each ward, to hear all protests, either to the General Committee or to nominating conventions. Fifteen members will constitute a quorum of the committee.

Edward M. Grout offered an amendment to the effect that none of the members of this committee shall have the privilege of voting on any protest in the ward in which he lives.

The amendments will be the special order of business at the next meeting.

As the State Committee may call primaries before the June meeting of the General Committee, the Executive Committee was authorized to name a time for the primaries.

Jacob Miller of the Twenty-eighth Ward offered a resolution to the effect that, as the bridge is earning a surplus over its running expenses, the next Legislature be asked to pass a law directing the Trustees of the bridge to sell twelve tickets for 25 cents, and that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Mayors of the two cities and to the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

"What is your pleasure with the resolutions?" asked Mr. Bell.

"I move that they be referred to the Bridge Trustees," said ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy.

The resolutions were laid on the table by almost a unanimous vote.

Ex-Justice Murphy had a resolution asking Gov. Morton to appoint Edward M. Grout on the Greater New-York Commission, but it was not presented, as the meeting adjourned before he had a chance to offer it.

PHYSICIANS IN CONFERENCE.

Meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4.—One thousand physicians, representing all sections of the country, arrived here to-day to attend the American Medical Association, which meets to-morrow. The total attendance will run up to 2,000.

To-day the American Academy of Medicine was in session. Considerable business was transacted. The following papers were read:

"The Preparatory Manual Discipline for the Medical Student, and the Subjects to be Known Before Beginning the Study of Medicine," F. H. Gerrish, Professor of Anatomy, Bowdoin Medical College, Portland, Me.

"The Seminary Method," Bayard Holmes, Professor of the Principles of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

"The Best Method to Teach Physiology," Charles D. Smith, Professor of Physiology and Public Hygiene, Bowdoin College, Portland, Me.

"The Best Method to Teach Practice," J. C. Wilson, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards met and the following programme was carried out: Annual address of the President; address by James Russell Parsons, Jr., Albany Director of Examinations; University of the State of New-York; preliminary education, training, and practice in New-York. Papers—"The Imitations of the Standard of Modern Educational Requirements, as Determined by State Medical Examining Board," by Joseph Matthews, M. D., Louisville, Ky.; "Some Obstacles to an Interstate Recognition of a State License to Practice Medicine, with Suggestions for Their Removal," by Charles McIntire, M. D., Easton, Penn.

COL. SEWARD MEETS HIS OFFICERS.

Case of Capt. Wilcocks Considered, but No Decision Is Reached.

Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment faced a determined body of men last night at the armory, when the officers who signed the charges against Capt. Wilcocks of Company G assembled at the Colonel's request in one of the company rooms.

It was understood that the Colonel hoped to secure a withdrawal or at least a modification of the allegations, which, in general, charge the Captain with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and ask for his resignation. Majors Jopha and Lorigan and Capts. Walton, Tompkins, Marks, Silsby, O'Connor, Poole, and Dessar were present. Col. Seward said he wished each officer to give his individual testimony to substantiate the charges. A long silence followed this request, and the Colonel looked disconcerted. Then Major Jopha explained rather abruptly that they had plenty of evidence, which would be presented at the proper time. At this juncture Lawyer George A. Clement, formerly Commissary of the Ninth, appeared and said he wanted to make a statement for Capt. Wilcocks. There were objections and the lawyer retired.

The officers then called on the Colonel for a statement as to his intentions in regard to the charges. The Colonel announced that he would give his decision in a short time.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY ON POLITICS.

Ex-Gov. Russell Here to Attend a Meeting of Insurance Men.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, the choice of the Democrats of that State for the Presidential nomination, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He declined to discuss politics in any way. He came here on business. Six months ago thirty of the leading life insurance companies of the country signed an anti-rebate pledge, and under the provisions of the pledge ex-Gov. Russell was made the referee.

The representatives of the companies met last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to take action in reference to the decisions made under the pledge by Mr. Russell, and they affirmed all of his acts and agreed to continue the arrangement indefinitely.

President Hegeman of the Metropolitan Company presided at the meeting. Among those present were Vice President Alexander of the Equitable, Vice President George W. Perkins of the New-York Life, President Burford of the United States Company, President Ide of the Home Life, Vice President French of the Washington, Vice President Halsey of the Manhattan, and Vice President Ward of the Prudential of Newark, N. J.

WILL NOT BOLT.

Tillman Can Only Go to Chicago on a Pledge to Support the Ticket.

LAURENS, S. C., May 4.—The free-silver Democrats are talking far less than they were of bolting the Chicago nominations in case they shall be made on a sound-money platform.

The Democrats of this county, the home of United States Senator Irby, overwhelmingly have declared against any bolt, and have elected Senator Irby and others friendly to him as delegates to the State Convention. This delegation to a unit opposes any bolt.

Laurens County is the strongest Tillmanite county in the State. Telegrams have been received from several points declaring a widespread opposition to a bolt in the National Convention, and it is further claimed that Senator

RHODES AND BEIT BLAMED

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY TO ASK FOR THEIR RESIGNATION.

Colonial Office Records of Sir H. B. Loch's Correspondence to be Given to the House of Commons—Chamberlain Denies Knowledge of Rhodes's Intervention About the Raid, and Expresses Faith in Robinson—Difficulty with Krueger.

LONDON, May 4.—The directors of the British South Africa Company held a meeting to-day at which they discussed the connection of Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Beit, officers of the company, with the projected overthrow of the Transvaal Government.

It was finally decided that Messrs. Rhodes and Beit should be requested to resign.

LONDON, May 4.—At the request of Mr. Labouchère, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised to lay upon the table of the House the Colonial Office records of communications which passed between Sir H. B. Loch (now Lord Loch of Drylaw) while he was Governor of the Cape Colony, and certain Englishmen in the Transvaal in regard to affording protection to the latter.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question by T. G. Bowles, Conservative, said that the Government had no information that Cecil Rhodes had given his pledge that the Imperial Government would not interfere to prevent Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. He had no communication with Mr. Rhodes or any one else relative to the exercise of the Imperial authority in the event of a raid.

Mr. Chamberlain then alluded to the suggestion which had been made that the "Chairman" mentioned in the cipher dispatches found among Dr. Jameson's effects when he was captured by the Boers and recently published by the Transvaal authorities was identical with Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony.

In regard to this matter, he said, he had received a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, in which he said: "'Chairman' means Jameson. I never received from any one, in any shape, even a hint of what was about to take place, and was so completely kept in the dark that I never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on or intended.

"The discovery Dec. 30 that Jameson had entered the Transvaal came upon me like a thunderbolt from a blue sky. If there is any insinuation to the contrary, I rely upon you to protect my character in my absence." The reading of this telegram was received with cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "I place implicit confidence in Sir Hercules Robinson."

SUSPICIONS OF THE BURGHERS.

Gov. Robinson's Difficulty to Appease President Krueger.

CAPE TOWN, May 4.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has communicated to the press a series of telegrams arising from a complaint made March 26 by the Transvaal Government that unrest had been caused among the burghers owing to the fact that British troops had been retained at Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, instead of proceeding to Rhodesia.

Gov. Robinson replied that the statement that troops were being concentrated at Mafeking was untrue. He explained the situation, adding that he had heard reports of hostile preparations being made by the burghers, but was confident of the peaceful intentions of the Transvaal Government, and had therefore sought no explanation.

Later Sir Jacobus de Wet, British Political Agent at Pretoria, telegraphed to Gov. Robinson to the effect that the presence of troops at Mafeking was causing much uneasiness among the Boers, who thought an attack on the Transvaal was intended. Sir Jacobus proposed the appointment of a joint commission to ascertain the facts.

Gov. Robinson again denied the reports, and said he hoped Sir Jacobus would not send any further preposterous proposals.

President Krüger then sent affidavits made by three burghers supporting the rumors, and alleging that 6,000 troops were on the Transvaal border, and that more were arriving. The affidavits further declared that the northward movement of the troops toward Matabeleland had been stopped since the sentencing at Pretoria of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee.

Gov. Robinson replied, disproving the statements made in the affidavits, and Sir Jacobus de Wet afterward apologized for the message he had sent.

A Transvaal Official in London.

LONDON, May 4.—Jonkherr von Boescherten, Under Secretary of State of the South African Republic, has arrived here on a mission connected with the charges that the Transvaal has violated a provision of the convention of 1884, forbidding the Transvaal to grant preferential rates to any power against the British imports. He declines to express any opinion as to the sentences imposed upon the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee by the High Court at Pretoria.

MEXICO LISTENS TO REASON.

Chester W. Roe Convicted, Although His Extradition Was Refused.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A telegram received at the State Department to-day from the Hon. Matthew W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, announced that Chester W. Roe, the embezzling County Treasurer of Poweshick County, Iowa, had been convicted of bringing stolen property into the republic, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of $2,000, (all he had left of the embezzled money,) and to forfeit his recently acquired Mexican citizenship.

The Roe case is interesting from an international and diplomatic standpoint. On fleeing to Mexico, Roe became naturalized through the purchase of property, and when the State Department asked for his extradition the request was refused, on the ground that the embezzler was a Mexican citizen.

Some sharp letters were sent to the Mexican authorities, but they remained obdurate, promising, however, to bring Roe to trial, on the charge of which he has now been convicted. Roe's brother, who went with him to Mexico, and who did not become a citizen of that country, was handed over to the Iowa authorities for trial as an accessory in his brother's crime.

RIGHTS OF SOCIALIST DEPUTIES.

Interpellation on the Arrest and Immediate Release of Bueb.

BERLIN, May 4.—In the Reichstag to-day a Socialist Deputy interpellated the Government upon the subject of the arrest a week ago of Herr Bueb, Socialist Deputy for Mulhause, on suspicion of having concealed prohibited Socialist pamphlets in his house, and on his almost immediate release, declaring that his arrest was a breach of the rights of the Chamber.

Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Justice, declined to discuss the subject, maintaining that the arrest of Bueb was perfectly legal and amply justified.

Herr Lenzmann, Richter Radical, asserted that under the prerogative of a member of the Reichstag, a Deputy was not liable to arrest during the session of the Reichstag upon such charges as had been made against Herr Bueb.

Dr. Lieber, Centrist, thought that such arrests infringed upon the immunity of Deputies.

Herr Nieberding asked the Chamber not to commit itself upon the case until the criminal proceedings were concluded.

HUNGARY'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

Emperor Gives Audience, Opens Gallery and Attends a Reception.

BUDA-PESTH, May 4.—This was the third day of the Hungarian Millennial celebration. There has been little, if any, diminution in the crowd that has thronged the city since the opening day.

The Emperor-King gave an audience at the palace to Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, who presented to his Majesty the congratulations of the Pope. Subsequently his Majesty opened an art gallery, and later attended a reception at the residence of Count Apponyi.

FALSE NEWS OF POPE'S DEATH.

His Holiness Gave Audiences to Two Bishops Yesterday.

LONDON, May 4.—No news has been received here to support the story that reaches this city from the United States to the effect that the Pope is dead.

The Standard, in its issue to-morrow, will publish a dispatch from Rome stating that his Holiness to-day gave audiences to the Archbishop of Colombo and the Bishop of Allahabad.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PAINTER.

Alfred William Hunt, One of Turner's Distinguished Followers.

LONDON, May 4.—Alfred William Hunt, M. A., R. W. S., died yesterday.

He was born in Liverpool in 1830. In 1848 he gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1851 he won the "Newdigate," and in 1852 took his degree with a second class in classics. In the following year he became a Fellow of his college. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1854. In 1856 he made a first success in the Academy with his picture "Llyn Idwal," which was much praised by Mr. Ruskin, and the same year he became a member of the Hogarth Club, which was then just founded, and the centre of pre-Raphaelite force.

Mr. Hunt's next year's pictures were also much admired by Mr. Ruskin, but they were unfortunately hung, and Mr. Ruskin's comments on their hanging were of a kind that did not advance the artist's fortune for the future. He continued, however, at intervals, to exhibit in the Royal Academy until 1862, when he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, of which he was made a full member two years later, and for about seven years worked only through that medium.

In 1870 he again sent a picture to the Academy, and has since then exhibited both oil and water colors. A large number of fine specimens of his art were grouped together at one of the Winter exhibitions of the Grosvenor Gallery a few years ago, and a large collection of his works in water colors and oil was shown at the Fine Arts Society's rooms in 1884. Mr. Hunt was generally considered to be one of the most distinguished followers of Turner, and the chief upholder of the system of landscape art which endeavors to unite truth of light and poetical feeling with fidelity to nature.

VALI OF BITLIS AND THE TURKS.

An Attempt to Make Armenians Denounce the Missionaries Foiled.

LONDON, May 4.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, which gives the gist of an official report that was written at the end of March, saying that after Bairam Pasha, Vali of Bitlis, had summoned the Armenian notables to appear before him four Turkish Sheikhs denounced the missionaries, especially the Rev. George P. Knapp, as having caused all the trouble and bloodshed in the vilayet.

The Vali urged the notables to telegraph to the Porte, begging it to expel all the American missionaries. This the Armenians refused to do, arguing that the charges were false and could be easily disproved.

The Vali was infuriated at their refusal, but afterward calmed down and urged them to reconsider their refusal. Thereupon the Armenians summoned a meeting at which all present, with the exception of two persons, decided to adhere to the refusal.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN FRANCE.

At Marseilles, Narbonne, Calais, Roubaix, and Other Large Towns.

PARIS, May 4.—The returns of the municipal elections held in Paris yesterday show the election of twenty Socialists, fifteen Radicals, eleven Conservatives, and eight Progressive Republicans. Twenty-six reballots will be necessary.

The Socialists were successful in the cities of Marseilles, Narbonne, Calais, Roubaix, and a majority of the large towns. In the reballots the chances favor the Republicans.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Sicilian Remissions to be Balanced by Increased Customs.

ROME, May 4.—Signor Colombo, Minister of the Treasury, will to-morrow make a financial statement in which he will declare that the general situation is good.

The Sicilian remissions will be balanced by increased customs duties. A higher duty of from 1f. to 4f. will be imposed on imported barley and white maize.

An American Success in London.

LONDON, May 4.—Adrienne Dairolles of New-York made her début in the character of Mme. Vinard in "Trilby" at the Haymarket Theatre to-night. She scored a great success.

Baron von Berlepsch Not Resigned.

BERLIN, May 4.—The report of the resignation of Baron von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, is denied upon official authority by the North German Gazette.

Sagasta to Urge Cuban Reforms.

MADRID, May 4.—Ex-Prime Minister Sagasta has announced his intention to urge the Cuban reforms in the Chamber of Deputies.

Miscellaneous Foreign Reports.

—The Right Hon. Walter Long, President of Britain's Board of Agriculture, refuses to assent to a proposal that a commission be sent to Canada, at the expense of the Dominion Government, for the purpose of verifying the existence or absence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle.

—Sir Charles Pearson, (Conservative,) M. P. for the Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, has accepted a Scotch judgeship. This will render his seat in the House of Commons vacant. Sir Charles is a Queen's Counsel, and at one time was Solicitor General for Scotland.

—Twenty men were taken at Atlantic City to an unknown steamer, and the impression in Philadelphia is that another filibustering expedition is on its way to Cuba.

Fourth of July in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, May 4.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Greater Saratoga Association, in connection with the citizens of Saratoga and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, has arranged the following programme for the proper observance of Independence Day: Friday evening, July 3—Reception and concert in the United States Hotel. July 4—Historic celebration in Convention Hall, with an address by Gen. Horace Porter and others in the forenoon; excursions to Saratoga Monument and battle-ground in the afternoon; fireworks in Congress Park in the evening. July 5—Patriotic, religious, and choral service in Convention Hall in the afternoon, with several addresses.

Three Bigamists Sentenced.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Three bigamists, who admitted their guilt, were sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to-day. Roland H. McNabb was sentenced to two years at hard labor. Judge Kirkpatrick, in sentencing McNabb, said the young man had ruined the life of Carrie Laub, his second wife. Edward Coogan was fined $25, and Mrs. Agnes Corcoran was sent home under suspension of sentence.

Antioch College's Centennial.

COLUMBUS, May 4.—At Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, the founder of that Unitarian institution, was celebrated to-day. Mann's body is buried in the college grounds. The principal address was delivered by ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer.

President of South Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 4.—This village has a new President in the person of Harman H. Hart, who was installed in office to-night. Mr. Hart is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The "ERIE" to the West.

The Erie is now in the front rank in the matter of train service, fast time, and superior accommodations, and in the trains now in effect between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago it offers the traveling public a schedule which is not surpassed by any, and equaled by few other lines. Its solid vestibuled trains, consisting of coaches, luxurious sleeping, dining, and observation cars, leave New-York at convenient hours. Full details, time tables, &c., will be furnished by the company's agents, at 401, 957, 261, and 111 Broadway, and 333 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

SEARCHING FOR LOST DRUGS.

Quantity Consumed on Blackwell's Island Suspicious.

The Board of Charities is conducting a rigid investigation to ascertain, if possible, what has been done with the quantities of drugs and medical supplies that were sent to Blackwell's Island during the year 1895. The attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the fact that unusual supplies were consumed at Blackwell's Island last year. The records, when examined, showed that the drugs used in proportion to the number of patients greatly exceeded those of 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. It is said the excess will reach several thousands of dollars in value. Those in authority refuse to make an estimate, but popular rumor fixes the amount at from $10,000 to $15,000. This is, however, probably excessive. Nothing definite can be learned until the Commissioners finish their investigation.

The system of obtaining the drugs for the Island is one that a dishonest person might easily take advantage of. Whenever drugs are needed, a requisition is made out by one of the many physicians on Blackwell's Island, and forwarded to Bellevue Hospital, where it is filled by the storekeeper. Each Winter, a few weeks before the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, about Jan. 1, the chief physician of each of the three hospitals conducted by the city makes an estimate of the medical supplies needed for the coming year. These estimates are forwarded to the Commissioners, and are included in the appropriation for that department. The supplies, when purchased, are sent to Bellevue Hospital, and distributed from that point.

It is hardly probable that the storekeeper in charge of the drugs has an idea of the quantity purchased by each hospital, and in filling the orders does not know whether the total of the requisitions exceeds the original estimates or not. The physicians at the Island, of which there are a large number, do not receive salaries. The major portion of them are young men, graduated from one of the medical colleges, and are given the place on account of high-class percentages. Owing to the experience obtained by the young doctors, there are always a great many applications for each vacancy.

Commissioner Croft, who has charge of the investigation, yesterday said the board was investigating the matter, and had been for some time.

"The board is satisfied," said he, "that the quantity of drugs used on Blackwell's Island, at least those called for from the wholesale department, is more than is actually needed. Where this is due to extravagance or dishonesty upon the part of some one will be shown by the investigation."

Commissioner O'Beirne, when seen, referred all questioners to Commission Croft, who, he said, was giving the matter his personal attention.

From a reliable source it was learned last evening that the investigation had proceeded so far that the Commissioners will know in a short time, probably before the end of the week, whether the excess is due to the increase of patients, or dishonesty or theft, as it is feared will be found to be the case.

CHARGES AGAINST SUPT. SMITH.

Fire Board's Lawyer Would Not Draw Them and Another Is Hired.

The charges that were hanging over Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the Fire Alarm and Electrical Bureau of the Fire Department for nearly a year have at last been arranged according to legal form and specification. The charges were prepared by President La Grange, and three weks ago Mr. Smith was suspended pending trial. Commissioner Sheffield was opposed to the action of the board, and said publicly that he believed the Superintendent was wrongfully accused and was being made the victim of a conspiracy. Commissioner Ford sided with the President.

The evidence was presented to William L. Findley, counsel to the board, and he reported that there was nothing on which Smith could be found negligent, incompetent, or criminal. He added that as no charges could be sustained he must decline to formulate them from the evidence. President La Grange insisted that he draw up a complaint, and on the counsel again refusing declared that he would hire another lawyer to do the work.

Mr. Findley warned him that if he did so the department would not be responsible for any cost that might be entailed. The board, acting for the department, he said, had no power to go outside the department for legal advice. Commissioner La Grange retorted that he would employ counsel on his own responsibility. He did employ Lawyer T. C. Campbell, and the charges and specifications were served on Smith's counsel, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Saturday.

The charges accuse the Superintendent of general negligence and incompetence, and of favoring certain proprietors of buildings and certain contractors for electrical work at the expense of the department. The three Commissioners heard the complaint of favoritism and examined the books of the bureau several weeks ago. President La Grange said yesterday:

"I think there is no doubt of the truth of the charges. The accused man will have a fair trial, and the Commissioners will hear all he has to say, and all his witnesses have to say, and will give him the benefit of every doubt. There is no conspiracy against him. If he has acted as we believe he has he is not a fit man for the place, and we shall remove him. Lawyer Campbell prepared the charges under the instruction of a majority of the Commissioners after Mr. Findley had declined to do so. The Commissioners are prepared to accept full responsibility for their actions."

Mr. Smith was visited at his home, 122 West Seventy-third Street. He declined to speak about the charges preferred against him at all. "I have not seen them," he said, "although I believe they have been served on Mr. Olcott. I have no doubt of being able to answer any accusation that can be made against me."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Hamilton Harris of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine.

—ASTOR—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia.

—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson.

—EVERETT—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington.

—BRUNSWICK—Lieut. Gov. J. A. Chapleau of Quebec and Isaac McConihe of Troy.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira.

—MURRAY HILL—Charles R. Skinner, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—CAMBRIDGE—L. von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister at Washington, and Marquis Malaspina of the Italian Embassy.

—WALDORF—Judge W. K. Townsend of New-Haven, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and A. Bleecker Banks of Albany.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11:40 P. M.—2,082 First Avenue, August Schmidt, cigar store; damage, $200.

—5:30 A. M.—35 Bowery, A. E. Pratt, lodging house; damage trifling.

—9:10 A. M.—424 West Twenty-seventh Street, William Townsend; damage, $50.

—1:15 P. M.—Bale of cotton on fire, Pier 35, North River; damage, $10.

—1:40 P. M.—18 Wall Street, law offices of John Hayes and others; damage, $2,000.

—2:15 P. M.—1,694 East End Avenue, flat of Nicholas Unmuth; damage, $200.

—5:20 P. M.—48 Manhattan Avenue, Patrick McGee, tenement; damage slight.

—7:25 P. M.—21 Platt Street, E. P. Coby & Co.; damage $1,000.

—8:15 P. M.—880 Ninth Avenue, C. Johnson; damage, $100.

—8:50 P. M.—687 Columbus Avenue, W. J. Mathews; damage, $150.

—9:50 P. M.—48 Manhattan Street, flat; damage trifling.

—10:10 P. M.—113 Allen Street, Samuel Ash, tenement; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomasi, La Guayra, April 14, Porto Cabello 15, Savanilla 17, Carthagena 18, Colon 21, Fort Limon 24, Santiago 27, and Havana 30, with mdse. and 29 passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston April 29 and Key West May 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

BICYCLE RIDERS UNITE in praise of POND'S EXTRACT as a reliever of strained muscles and soreness resulting from long and hard riding.—Adv

ELLEN TERRY AS A LEPER

A PAINFUL PLAY BY LAWRENCE IRVING, SON OF SIR HENRY.

"Godefroi and Yolande" at Abbey's Was Dramatized from a Story in the Old Chronicles of France, upon Which Swinburne Founded a Poem—Gillette in Town Again, and Herbert Kelcey as Col. Allan Kendrick—Music Hall Changes.

There really dwelt in France, when Philippe le Bel was King, a very beautiful and morally reprehensible lady, whose name was Yolande Sallière. We know this, we who are not versed in old French lore, because Mr. Swinburne quotes a paragraph or so of picturesque old French to explain a poem of his, the least objectionable part of which is its title, "The Leper." This is the sort of thing Mr. Swinburne used to like to write when he was young, and, though it is not devoid of either power or beauty, it is not nice. It is as artlessly frank as certain passages in Genesis that follow the account of the transformation of Lot's wife into a work of art. The poem sets forth the reflections of a death-stricken youth who was clerk—which is to say, reader, scribe, and, in a general way, brains—to Yolande Sallière. She treated him insolently, but he loved her in silence, and when all the gallants fled from her because the marks of leprosy were on her, he remained. When she was driven away from human habitations he went with her. They starved together, and when she was dead he remained by her body watching over it.

Upon this story was grounded the one-act drama called "Godefroi and Yolande," written by Lawrence Irving, Sir Henry's younger son, which was acted at Abbey's Theatre last night.

The scene was a hall in Yolande's castle, decorated for a masque which the courtesan was giving in honor of the return from the Holy Land of her favored lover, Sir Sagramour. She was to be Venus, in the masque, with Cupid and the nymphs to wait upon her, and everybody knew that the King himself was to be Jupiter. But all was not well in the castle, for Yolande was very pale, and she had sent for a leech to ask what ailed her, though her spirits were gay enough. And the blind mother of Godefroi had come to urge him to leave the house of sin in which he tarried.

Godefroi promised to go, but changed his mind when the leech whispered to him the name of Yolande's malady. All the while three lepers were at the gates crying "Unclean," for they knew, too, that Yolande was one of them. But she was ignorant, and though distressed by the exceeding whiteness of her face and hands, was as haughty as ever, as cruel to Godefroi, as imperious to her attendants.

The time came for the masque, and Jupiter and his train, which included all the gods of Roman mythology, were met by Venus. But when the paladin, Sir Sagramour, knelt to kiss the hand of his mistress, he shrank in horror, for he had known leprosy in the Orient. Then poor Yolande was cursed by the Archbishop, who was in the masque, and had suddenly become virtuous, and presently the lights and the maskers were all gone, and the stricken woman was left alone with Godefroi. And all the while the hideous lepers at the gate cried out, "Unclean, unclean!"

Yolande's possessions were confiscated by the Church, and she was driven forth, as lepers always were, but Godefroi went with her, with his heart full of holiness, to live with her and care for her and die for her.

Swinburne imagines no such clerk for Yolande and the old chronicles are with him. He is one whose soul is lost as he laments over the body of his love. But young Mr. Irving's Godefroi shames the Church of the fourteenth century by living up to the creed of its Founder. "Are you one of the saints?" Yolande asks him. "Are you Heyne?"

Imagination, a commendable striving for unhackneyed incidents and situations, a keen sense of theatric effect, and a forcible-feeble literary manner, mark this somewhat crude but striking little play. The dialogue, in which the young author has aimed at poetical forms of expression and missed poetry, is its poorest element. Exactly the right word seems to be rarely used. But that Mr. Irving has the playwright's gift is probable.

The principal parts were acted by Ellen Terry as Yolande, and Frank Cooper as Godefroi. Miss Terry's best gifts are, of course, hidden in such a rôle. Yolande is splendid, but inspires horror. Perhaps an actress of a coarser mould could make the character thrilling. Mr. Valentine and Mr. Tyars were in the cast, and Miss Julia Arthur was a beautiful figure in a very insignificant rôle. The accessories had been looked after in the accustomed Irving manner.

"The Lyons Mail," with Sir Henry as Dubosc and Lesurques, was also in the bill, but the last word of praise has now been said about that remarkable dual portrayal.

"Too Much Johnson" Again.

An agreeable incident of the supplementary theatrical season is the return of "Too Much Johnson," that vivacious and ingenious comic play which Mr. William Gillette founded upon an episode in the French piece called "Thomassin Plantation," but which is largely original with him. It filled nearly a whole season in this city prosperously, and now after a profitable long tour is again on view here, at the Empire Theatre, where it seems to be uncommonly well-placed. The central personage, Augustus Billings, is a lineal descendant in drama of the Molière's menteur, who was something more than merely the prototype of Foote's Young Wilding. Billings is a constitutional and amusing liar, and unlike some of his predecessors in comedy and romance his falsehoods are invariably purposeful. Wilding and Marryat's Captain Kearney, (whose last words were that he "had known persons to live six months with the death rattle,") both lied from an artistic inclination to mendacity, and wasted many excellent opportunities. Billings has the same artistic zest. He thoroughly enjoys every falsehood he utters. He seems to see them in perspective and in every possible light. But he does not fritter away his imaginative gifts. With a few exceptions, which are dramatically useful in contributing the intrigue of the play, he plants each whopper in the right place, and sees it grow and bear fruit to his satisfaction. Thus he lies himself out of one scrape and into another and out of that, in turn, with delightful skill and effect.

Mr. Gillette embodies this rôle with dry drollery, with admirable tact, with graceful ease. It may not be regarded as a portrayal of recognizable character, for in spite of the delicacy of the conception, and the invariable lightness of the actor's touch, the work is a caricature. But it is founded remotely on observation of human nature, though the superstructure is excellent stagecraft. We have all known good liars, and we seem to dimly recognize traits of all the liars we ever knew in this portrayal of Augustus Billings.

The part of irascible Johnson is still in the competent hands of Mr. Ralph Delmore, while Miss Haslam, Miss Meek, Mr. Samuel Reed, and Mr. Charles J. Bell retain their old parts. Miss Anna Belmont is also in the cast. The theatre was well filled last night, and the performance was full of vim.

Mr. Kelcey as Allan Kendrick.

Herbert Kelcey took the place of Maurice Barrymore as the hero of Mr. Belasco's powerful and successful drama, "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre last night. The rôle of Allan Kendrick calls for no emotional expression that lies beyond Mr. Kelcey's scope. He represents pictorially manly virtue in affliction, bearing up against persecution and misfortune with splendid heroism. He has his moments of despondency and one fine burst of justifiable wrath. The actor of the part must be dignified and handsome, and be able to represent, to the eye of the multitude, the hero who is never afraid and whose muscular development is equal to his moral rectitude. These conditions Mr. Kelcey easily fills. He will act the part all next season, and will be liked in it.

There are no other changes in the cast, except that Winona Shannon and Charles Collins now take the small parts formerly played by Georgia Busby and Edwin Mayo. This is the last week of the run of "The Heart of Maryland."

"Trilby" at the Grand Opera House.

A. M. Palmer's company revived "Trilby" at the Grand Opera House last night, and, as this was its first production on the west side, it drew a large and very enthusiastic audience. Wilton Lackaye appeared in his original part of Svengali, and Blanche Walsh was the Trilby. Lackaye's Svengali has been developed during his long devotion to the part into a really great performance, and Miss Walsh makes a most acceptable Trilby. The rest of the characters are well cast, and the entire performance is a worthy one. It will be continued through this week at the Grand Opera House, and the company will close its season there.

Notes of the Stage.

—Robert Hilliard began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting his comedy, "Lost, Twenty-four Hours," which has been very successful on the road during the last season. A large audience was in attendance, and, judging from the liberality of its applause, it must have been greatly pleased with the performance. Mr. Hilliard's season closes with this week.

—Prof. Herrmann and his wife began the second week of their engagement at Palmer's Theatre last night, and drew a large audience. The bill was practically the same as that of last week, except that some changes were made in the sleight-of-hand tricks of Herrmann.

Music Hall Notes.

—On account of the recent assassination of the Shah of Persia, that monarch's wax representation is now the centre of attractions at the Eden Musée. The figure has been remodelled and represents the Shah in his Court robes. A figure of the new Shah is being made and will soon be placed on exhibition. The concerts during the week will be of especial interest, and consist of the well-known classical selections and new pieces composed especially for the orchestra.

—The four Moras appeared at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday on the horizontal bars, and were rewarded with a good deal of hearty applause. Marion Manola and John Mason presented their comedietta, "Criss Cross," which was received with great favor. Florrie West made her first appearance in the house, and a long list of artists contributed to a strong variety bill.

—At Tony Pastor's the usual fine vaudeville bill was presented yesterday, and the audiences gave every evidence of being pleased with the acts offered. The Misses Cook and Clinton, sharpshooters, made their début in New-York, and did some wonderful shooting. Among the others who contributed to the bill were Jennie and Emma Rays, Lulu Thees, and Mr. and Mrs. Ad Ryman.

—Edison's vitascope has made a sensation at Koster & Bial's, and promises to remain for a long time on the bill. It showed its pictures in colors last night, and was applauded vigorously. Chevalier sang several of his coster songs, and Ida Fuller gave her fire dances, in which she produced some of the effects of her sister Loie.

—"Marguerite" began the last week of its engagement at the Olympia Music Hall last night, and was applauded by a large audience. Weber and Fields made their first appearance in the vaudeville performance and were greeted with enthusiasm. The rest of the artists are old favorites at this house.

—At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum the bicycle girls continued their contests yesterday. They are attracting a good deal of attention, and will remain throughout the week. The Turtle Boy is also still an attraction at this house, and many curious freaks are on exhibition.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace offered a long list of artists yesterday, and the bill was very interesting. Billy Emerson heads the list of artists, and in addition there are Virginia Aragon on the wire, Bonnie Thornton, James F. Hoey, and the Russell brothers.

—Zelma Rawlston heads the list of performers at the Trocadero Music Hall. She sings in German and English. "The Manhattan Comedy Four" appear in musical sketches. The popular travesty of "Fra Diavolo" is still in the bill.

CHAIR OF MUSIC FOR COLUMBIA.

E. A. MacDowell Named as the First Professor—Gifts to the University.

Columbia has followed the example of Harvard and Yale, and hereafter music will be one of its university studies.

This fact was announced at the monthly meeting of the Trustees yesterday. It was stated that Miss Mary E. Ludlow's munificent endowment, establishing what is to be known as the "Robert Center Fund for Instruction in Music," enables the university to provide for a permanent chair of music. Edward Alexander MacDowell has been appointed to the professorship. Mr. MacDowell is a native of New-York, and is well known as a composer. He studied in Paris and Germany, and Liszt thought him to be a genius.

The annual finance report, which provides for the administration of the university for the ensuing year, so that things will go on without being interfered with by the removal to the new site, was accepted.

Votes of thanks were tendered to H. O. Havemeyer for Havemeyer Hall, and also to President Eliot of Harvard, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Dean Van Amringe, Prof. Osborn, and others who took part in the dedication exercises last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery have presented to the university a magnificent catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library. The volume is of great value to the college library.

President Low reported that several gifts of machinery for the mechanical department had been made by Daniel Lord and Franklyn Butler Lord, and also astronomical apparatus of great value by C. F. Coykendall, J. H. Le Duc, and Rutherford Stuyvesant. Perhaps the most important donation was that of J. R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands. He presented to the library an exceedingly rare collection of early Dutch literature.

President Low announced that the following dispatch had been received too late to be read at the dedication ceremonies:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1896.

Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College:

As a lover of New-York, interested in all that is related to her advancement and prestige, I congratulate her citizens and those having the affairs of Columbia College in their keeping on the event of to-day and all it foretells of the increased importance and usefulness of the ancient and fondly cherished institution of learning whose new location is appropriately dedicated by her devoted sons and those who appreciate what she has so long and so well done for higher education. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Upon the suggestion of President Low, the statutes of the university have been so changed that what has been known as the School of Mines will hereafter be known as the Schools of Applied Science. It will include the Schools of Mines, Chemistry, Engineering, and Architecture.

Among the many reappointments in Faculty professorships were the following: William H. Burr, Professor of Civil Engineering; Robert S. Woodward, Professor of Mechanics; Henry A. Todd, Professor of Romance Philology; George R. Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition. Edward Delevan Perry was appointed Acting Dean of the college, to fill the position temporarily left vacant by Dr. J. Howard Van Amringe, who will soon start on an extended tour through Europe.

GRAVES RELINQUISHES HIS SUIT.

No Explanation of the Settlement of the Bond Case.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The suit of Broker William Graves of New-York City, against Secretary Carlisle, to compel the latter to accept his bid for $4,500,000 of the recent issue of 4 per cent. bonds, made by Graves, was to-day discontinued in the District Court, presided over by Judge Cole.

This action was taken at the request of Graves, but no reason for it was given. Col. Enoch Totten, counsel for the broker, said that all the information he had regarding the matter was the receipt of a telegram from Kerr & O'Dwyer, the New-York attorneys for Mr. Graves, directing him to drop the suit.

Investment Company Receivers.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 4.—C. O. Knowles, P. G. Noel, and Bennett R. Wheeler were appointed receivers of the Investment Company of America to-day by Judge Foster of the United States Court. William Lloyd Garrison of Boston and half a dozen other prominent New-England capitalists are Directors of the company, which has its headquarters here. The paid-in capital is $1,400,000. The receivers are friendly to the company.

Talk of Kilbreth for Governor.

The latest speculation of those who are looking over the lists for available candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor has to do with the name of James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port. Some Democrats are of the opinion that his selection would unify the party in this city and inspire great confidence throughout the State. Kilbreth and Stanchfield is a ticket that some of the politicians are talking about.

MILWAUKEE STREET CAR STRIKE.

All Lines Tied Up and a General Labor Tie-Up Possible.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—A strike of street railway employes for an advance in wages and recognition of the union was begun this morning, tying up every line in the city.

More than 1,200 men are out, including conductors, motormen, electrical workers, and barnmen. There are not more than nine cars running on all the lines in the city. The strikers assembled around the barns and power houses and hooted at the men at work.

The American Federation of Labor last night adopted resolutions indorsing the strike, and the affair may result in a general tie-up of all interests in which the union labor is employed.

The strike is looked upon as a serious matter in labor circles, and the developments are eagerly awaited.

No violence is expected for a day or two, at least.

UNABLE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS.

Stock Broking Firm of Wayland Trask & Co. in Straits.

Wayland Trask & Co. of 18 Wall Street sent notice to the Stock Exchange yesterday that they could not meet their obligations.

Mr. Trask said that poor business had caused the suspension. The firm had no contracts at the Stock Exchange. Its affairs were in such condition that there would be no need of an assignee. Obligations were mainly among friends. He thought they would be settled so that the firm might soon resume business.

Mr. Trask became a member of the Stock Exchange in May, 1869. His firm had a prosperous career until late in 1892, when it was forced to suspend because of the speculations of Theodore Baldwin, one of the partners. Baldwin's operations were said to have cost Mr. Trask $50,000. They also cost him the chance of the Republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, which his friends were confident of obtaining for him when his troubles upset their plans. The present firm was formed in January, 1893, with Alfred W. Rankin as partner.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel Borrowe.

Samuel Borrowe, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, notice of whose death from apoplexy Sunday afternoon at his residence, 23 West Seventeenth Street, appeared yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had been at his desk in the Equitable Building on Saturday, when he seemed to be in good health. His associates in the office were thus wholly unprepared for his death. The officers of the society will attend the funeral in a body.

Mr. Borrowe was born in this city Aug. 8, 1837. He came of old New-York parentage. His mother was a member of the Beekman family. His father, Dr. J. H. Borrowe, enjoyed a high reputation among physicians here.

Mr. Borrowe began his business career in the fire insurance line. He was induced to leave his independent work by an offer from the Equitable, for which he became city manager on Nov. 1, 1869. In January, 1871, he became Secretary of the society, serving in that capacity until he was chosen Second Vice President on April 28, 1880.

He was a prominent clubman, being a member of the Union, University, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Clubs, of this city, and of the Somerset Club of Boston. He took active part in organizing the Riding Club, and he was Secretary and Chairman of the House Committee of the Lawyers' Club.

Anna Pine Decatur Parsons.

Anna Pine Decatur Parsons died Sunday afternoon at her residence, 18 East Sixty-third Street, after a long illness, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Parsons was the widow of Capt. William H. Parsons, who was connected in commercial and shipping interests with Gov. Ichabod Goodwin of Portsmouth, N. H., and George B.

MUST RIDE ON THE CYCLE PATH.

Cyclists Ordered to Keep Off the Main Roadway of the Ocean Parkway.

Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn issued an order yesterday prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the main drive of the Ocean Parkway, along which runs the famous Coney Island cycle path. Although this appears to be contrary to the Liberty bill, which gives to bicycles the free use of the highways the same as other vehicles, yet there will probably be not the slightest objection from the wheelmen. They have the famous path to ride on, the finest thing of the kind in existence, and very soon another path will be ready for use on the opposite side of the parkway.

The order issued by the Commissioner also relates to the speeding of fast horses and to the regulation of business traffic. The order, although dated on Saturday, was not issued to the public until yesterday. It reads as follows:

Office of the Department of Parks, }
Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, }
Brooklyn, May 2, 1896. }

Under authority conferred upon me by Chapter 647, Subdivision 2 of Section 2 of the Laws of 1895, and in compliance with Subdivision 9 of the same section, I hereby give notice that I have this day adopted the following rules and regulations in regard to the Ocean Parkway:

Speeding—It shall be unlawful for persons to speed horses at any time whatsoever between Eighteenth Avenue and the Coney Island entrance to Prospect Park.

Bicycle Riding—It shall be unlawful for bicycles to be ridden upon the main driveway at any time.

Business Wagons—All business wagons of every kind, whether heavy or light, including trucks, are prohibited from using the main drive, the side roads being devoted to their use.

The following rules and regulations have been adopted in relation to the Eastern Parkway:

Speeding—Speeding is prohibited upon all parts of the Eastern Parkway.

Business Wagons—All business wagons must use either the block pavement at either side of the main drive or the side roads.

Penalty—Violation of the above ordinances will lead to arrest and the infliction of a fine.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Commissioner.

President Angell of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, when questioned about the new order last evening, said he thought the wheelmen would indorse it because it was a reasonable regulation, which in no way interfered with their needs in that section.

WHAT PASTOR GARTON SAID.

"Take Care of Your Wheel, Then You Will Learn to Take Care of Yourself."

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—The Rev. E. M. Garton, pastor of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a special sermon for wheelmen last night. The church was well filled, as provision had been made to accommodate bicyclists in the basement. The preacher had two wheels alongside of his desk, one a man's wheel and the other a woman's. The title of the sermon was "The Work of the Wheels."

"You will find many allusions and many references made to wheels," said he, "not wheels like these, perhaps, but you will find references to their use and beauty in the Bible. The 'work of the wheels' means the artistic finishing of them in the text. Many think that the work of the wheels is mere pleasure, but it is to recreate men physically, mentally, and spiritually.

"Many persons go out of the city to see the country, and thus obtain an insight into things which they could not do were it not for innocent recreation of this sort. Wheels afford opportunities for the culture of the body; they afford opportunities for the culture of the mind.

The preacher then mentioned watchfulness and activity and endurance as qualities developed by cycling. "Zimmerman says some persons ought never to mount a wheel," the pastor said. "A man must have knowledge of himself and his wheel. He ought to take care of his wheel, and then he will learn to take care of himself. Another lesson to be drawn from the wheel is that one should keep in the straight and narrow road—in the path. This is true literally, figuratively, and spiritually."

TO ORGANIZE FOR GOOD ROADS.

Hudson County Bicyclists Will Meet for This Purpose on Friday.

With the sole purpose in view of improving the roads of Hudson County a coterie of prominent wheelmen of Jersey City has made arrangements for a meeting on Friday evening to organize the Good Roads Association of Hudson County. It is the intention of the originators of the plan not to interest wheelmen alone, but horsemen and others as well.

The leading spirit in the movement is Theodore F. Merseles of the Hudson County Wheelmen. He is Chairman of a committee of five on organization. The other members are James R. Ransom, Harry Scrafford, Walter White, Charles F. Seymour, and Frank Eveland. These names are a guarantee that the proposed organization is no idle movement.

A circular letter is going to every cycle club, prominent horseman, and others likely to take an active interest in the association, and a largely attended meeting is looked for. This will be held in Scrafford Avenue, Jersey City, beginning at 8:30 P. M.

An association such as is proposed would have a large field to work in. The roads in the county are much better than the average, but still there is plenty of room for improvement. Being very active workers in everything that they undertake, the gentlemen having charge of the movement will undoubtedly make of it a great success.

The Jersey Club's Century.

The third annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey from Newark to Asbury Park on June 20 promises to be a big event. The start will be made, as usual, from Washington Park, Newark, at 5 A. M. Fifteen hours will be the time limit in which to qualify for survivors' medals. Handsome prizes will be awarded to all association clubs and outside clubs having the largest number of survivors. Carl Von Lengerke will act as Captain. The pace will be about ten miles per hour. Numerous stops will be made along the route to give the participants a chance to rest. Dinner will be eaten at New-Brunswick. The entrance fee is $1.

A Desirable Club Prize.

The Riverside Wheelmen have decided to offer a handsome silver plaque to the club having the largest number of survivors on their century run next Sunday from Jamaica to Patchogue and return. Entries for this run will be received up to the time of starting from Tatum's Hotel, at Jamaica, or at the Riverside Clubhouse, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The fact that there will be no fast division has induced a large number of wheelmen to enter the run, and it will therefore be more of a pleasure trip than a test of wind and speed. The run will be made in eleven hours, starting at 7 A. M. and finishing at 6 P. M. Entry blanks may be had upon application to Walter Graham, Captain, or Frank M. Holahan, Secretary, at the clubhouse.

Rain Kept the Cyclists Away.

CONEY ISLAND, May 4.—The Rev. W. F. Sillick of the Brighton Chapel is going to have special services for wheelmen in his church this Summer. He had made big preparations for wheelmen yesterday, but owing to the inclement weather only one lone cyclist put in an appearance. The services, however, were conducted for his benefit. The regular members of the congregation were under the impression that the bicycle. Next Sunday the members of the Tourists Cycle Club, a woman's club, will go to the church on their wheels, and assist in the singing.

Will Be Gideon's Guests.

A party of members of the Quill Club Wheelmen are booked for a pleasant run next Sunday. They will leave for Philadelphia on the 9 A. M. train over the Jersey Central. Upon their arrival in the Quaker City the party will be met by Chairman Gideon of the National Racing Board, whose guests they will be for the day. Mr. Gideon will show the visitors about the city and otherwise entertain them until 7 P. M., when the Quills will return home.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The members of the Long Island Wheelmen had a very enjoyable time on their run to Cottenville on Sunday, despite the rain, which fell on their return trip. In the party were R. D. Servoss, W. J. Burkhard, John L. Shepherd, Charles H. Lascomb, E. M. Taylor, James R. Ross, J. H. Walters, George W. Leach, F. S. Bogert, E. Ashforth, R. Carrington, A. W. Bailey, F. B. Lavens, W. Murrayer Sayer, Jr., C. L. Grimes, Frank P. Share, W. R. Claxton, C. B. Contreil, H. M. Jacobs, J. Brennan, E. L. White, George W. Kreger, W. A. Boger, F. Halcott, H Cassmajor, H. A. Waters, G. L. Titus, E. P. Stoughton, and Thomas W. Morse.

—Among the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the run to College Point on Sunday were W. L. Garcia, W. E. Edgerly, W. E. Chrisfield, Sidney Evans, C. L. George, J. H. George, J. P. Dunne, J. F. Bosland, J. H. McClelland, F. Altendricks, W. H. Clark, B. Melvin, E. B. Melvin, Harry Melvin, J. N. Weir, T. J. Gates, Fred P. Fisher, H. M. Crandall, R. P. Crandall, G. J. Balmanno, E. L. Colver, James Thompson, M. A. Gladding, A. B. Mafledoran, S. J. Schenck, N. S. Tongue, J. H. Hobby, H. M. Hobby, G. R. Hobby, E. W. Hickling, and W. H. Edgerly.

—Foster's Meadow was visited on Sunday by a party of cyclists, representing the Washington Park Wheelmen of Brooklyn. It was the club's first run of the season. Among those in the party were Miss R. Hildeman, Miss L. Hildeman, G. Rosencrans, Miss Busschut, H. Rosencrans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clesper, Miss Rosencrans, E. Smith, J. Schmidt, A. Pringle, O. Wuetzel, P. Livonie, S. Kirk, John Wolliney, "Jake" Wolliney, John Hildeman, E. Burke, L. Weil, F. Albers, W. Crumb, C. Backus, M. Brown, and G. S. Fowler.

—W. H. Webster presented to the Union team a handsome loving cup for winning first place in the home bowling tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen. This touranment created unusual interest, each of the several teams being named for some popular make of bicycle. The personnel of the winning team was as follows: J. E. McGee, H. P. Hart, A. G. Relyea, Hugo Wundram, and J. E. Martin, (Captain.)

—Wheelmen will be pleased to learn that signboards will soon be erected at the junction of Broadway and the Rockaway Road, at Locust Avenue and the Rockaway Road, at Locust Avenue and the Merrick Road, and at Lynbrook, on the Merrick Rbad, where the route to Rockaway Beach turns off to the right.

—The Business Men's Bicycle Club of Jersey City has arranged a handicap race from Duncan Avenue to Bergen Point for May 14. The race will be run in two sections, the first at 9 o'clock and the second at 11, the winner of the fastest heat to take first prize.

—The police of the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City have formed a bicycle club. These officers were chosen: President—Sylvester Mulcox; Treasurer—John McGovern; Secretary—William Stevens; Instructor—William Ellison; Bugler—Edward McKaig.

—Fort Hamilton Avenue from the cycle path to Sixty-seventh Street, is to be macadamized. It is sixty-five feet wide, and when the new pavement is put in will appeal strongly to wheelmen traveling in that direction.

—Reports say that Howard Mosher of Storm King, who rode so well in Class A races in this vicinity last year, and later in Class B, will turn professional after the Irvington-Millburn handicap.

—A tandem team match race between Mayo and Sanders and Butler and McDuffie will take place in Boston on June 17.

—On June 7 the Aurora Grata Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have their second annual picnic run to Lake Success.

—The Coney Island cycle path is now in very good shape, made so by continuous usage.

Harvard Rules Sustained.

BOSTON, May 4.—It is announced by Graduate Manager Moore of the Harvard Athletic Association that Casper Whitney, the referee mutually agreed upon, has decided in favor of the Harvard rules in the controversy with Pennsylvania over the eligibility of the full back Brooke, and Capt. Williams, the quarter back, of the Pennsylvania eleven, and that in the game against Harvard next Fall neither Capt. Williams nor Brooke will play for Pennsylvania. The Harvard rule, under which the elevens will now play, forbids any man who has played on college teams for four years to compete again. The Pennsylvania rules do not bar out a player until he has played four years at Pennsylvania.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 206—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. David W. James.—In error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justices Shiras and White.

Nos. 573 and 574—Warren F. Putnam vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of New-Hampshire.—Judgments entered in these cases No. 3, 1896, vacated and set aside, and judgments under the seventh count affirmed, and judgments as to the second count reversed, and causes remanded for such proceedings with reference to said second count as may be in conformity to law. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Brown.

No. 801—Francis A. Coffin vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 214—George E. Kirk vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 60—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 225—Albert E. Wiggin vs. Alexander Conally and John King.—In error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 230—Carine Dibble vs. The Bellingham Bay Land Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of Washington.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 726—Joel Yancey vs. P. C. Ivy et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 727—The Wayne Lumber Company vs. Calvin F. Collins et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 337—The United States vs. Charles H. Allen;

No. 422—The United States et al. vs. J. Henry Perkins, County Treasurer, and

No. 828—The United States vs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller, &c., et al.—Motions to advance granted, and cases will be taken on submission of printed brief on or before Friday next.

No. 604—William Starling vs. The Wier Plow Company et al.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 832—Daniel Hainer, Tax Collector, &c., vs. Ogden City.—Cause remanded to the Supreme Court of Utah for further proceedings in conformity to law.

No. 903—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. A. C. Dailey, auditor, &c.; No. 939—The American Express Company vs. The State of Indiana; No. 940—The Adams Express Company vs. The State of Indiana, and No. 941—The United States Express Company vs. The State of Indiana.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument, as one case, on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 974—The United States vs. Alexander Murphy & Co.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Granted.

No. 976—Frank L. Neall, trustee, &c., vs. John J. Schrader.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Denied.

No. 977—Eugenia Crimp, executrix, &c., vs. McCormick Construction Company et al.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Denied.

No. 255—Benjamin R. Forman vs. Mrs. Rose Chapman et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 256—The United States vs. Alfred H. Elliot et al.—Leave given counsel to resubmit this cause to a full bench on printed brief.

No. 175—Ana J. Dom nguez de Guyer, et al., vs. William Banning.—Restored to the docket for re-argument before a full bench.

No. 904—The United States vs. Wong Kim Ark.—Submitted.

No. 927—W. W. Baughn, next friend of Elizabeth Nobles, vs. Hines Millirons, Jailor, &c., et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 283—David F. Campbell vs. Alfred S. Eldridge, by John A. Eliet, his guardian.—Submitted.

No. 287—W. W. Riser vs. D. M. Langford; appeal from the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 288—W. H. Outzs vs. J. M. Ward; appeal from the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 270—The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Granville J. James.—Argued by John M. Thurston for the plaintiff, and by F. A. Brogan for the defendant.

No. 285—The Rio Grande Western Railway Company vs. Frank Leak.—Argued by Orlando W. Powers for the defendant and submitted for the plaintiff.

No. 296—George W. Grayson et al. vs. George Lynch et al.—Argument commenced for the appellants.

The call for Tuesday will be: Nos. 290, 291, 293, 294, 296, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 309.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals calendar.

1169—United States vs. Klingenberg. 2248—United States vs. Schwartz. 1511—United States vs. Stearns & Springarn. 2220—Sartorious vs. United States. 1513—Jackson vs. United States. 2167—United States vs. Paten. 2278—McLeod vs. United States. 1271—United States vs. Trieb. 1764—Lancaster Silver Plate Company vs. United States. 920—Gerard vs. United States. 2132—Goodman & Co. vs. United States. 2222—United States vs. Binney. 910—United States vs. Moses. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 2249—United States vs. Goodsell & Co.

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

40—Lewis vs. Ferryboat Farragut. 64—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. International Contract Company. 68—Gillespie vs. Yacht Comanche. 63—Tribble vs. Tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson. 88—Clark vs. Steamship St. Paul. 91—Thoron vs. Steamship Mississippi. 103—Von Romondt vs. Boston Marine Insurance Company. 104—Egillo vs. Steamship Alsatia. 108—Curtin vs. Steamer A. S. Parker. 113—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship Guyandotte. 117—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 121—Weaver vs. Williams. 93—Helkin vs. Steamship Alvah. 122—Strong vs. Steamship Munchen.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. —Opens at 1 P. M.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 35, 37, 44, 50, 59, 60.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Motions.
Demurrers.—Nos. 172, 183, 143, 163.
Preferred Cause.—No. 2574. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 1483, 1106, 1368, 2192, 1954, 2195, 2340, 1657. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7953, 8069, 8002, 7640, 8140, 7865, 7840, 6841, 7464, 7908, 7707, 3449, 5164, 7972, 3941. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 302, 2259, 2342, 2353, 2421, 2427, 2487, 2619, 2637, 2641, 2642, 2297, 2301, 2398. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 2529, 1529, 2328, 2496, 2549, 2574, 2408, 2409, 2390, 494, 1035, 1138, 482, 1330, 1695. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gierich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case to be summed up.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate—Franzissta Schohu, Sarah Urmy, Jacobina Hens, Josephine Braun, Margaret Troy, John F. Bustace, Mary Opperman, William Hoert, Helen Rosenbaum, at 10.30 A. M.
John McMillan, Paolo Marucco, John D. Sammis, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 1169—Will of Joseph Soher, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.
Nos. 1000, 546, 1247, 1251, 3011½, 4213, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 203, 3062, 1229, 1248, 1235, 1190, 1280, 1280½, 830, 3338, 1159, 1249, 827, 1244, 1245, 1246. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.
Nos. 1029, 417²½, 1080, 1087, 582, 1136, 1043, 1103, 1088, 1089, 1090, 885¼, 1098, 535, 1167, 3068½, 1184, 1170, 1172, 1177, 350, 2777, 575, 246, 1122, 1144, 1010, 1080½, 1089, 240¼. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 650, 744, 1300½, 1275, 1310, 1350, 837, 1273, 1327, 743, 1267, 1333, 1336, 1342, 1317, 1371, 974, 626, 779, 4252, 857, 1324, 1356, 1301, 1302, 774, 4877, 628, 928. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.
Short causes—Nos. 4082, 3943, 4332, 4380, 4457, 4281½, 4464, 4473, 4311, 4361, 4440, 4362, 4358, 4459. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Prior, J.—Matter of Dale Tile Manufacturing Company—Richard M. Henry. Heinson vs. England—Edward L. Patterson. Kelly vs. Klemme—Norman T. M. Melliss. Birchall vs. Birchall—Oswald J. Jacobs. Cruger vs. Thompson—Thomas C. Kinkey.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Brown, (two cases)—Edward D. O'Brien. Riggs vs. Riggs—John H. Judge. Riggs vs. Riggs—James B. Butler. Matter of Fukushima—Francis L. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Packard Company—Edward Schenck. Southworth vs. Wellner—Daniel Thomson. Cohn vs. Doscher Francis A. Dugro.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—American Fibre C. Company vs. Gruber—Franklin Bien.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Yellow Pine Company vs. Heine—Irving M. Dittenhoefer.

SUPREME COURT—Dugo, J.—Hahn vs. Manhattan Dispensary Hospital—Frederick A. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Frederick H. Gillett vs. Edwin S. Updike—William S. Lawton.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of New-York Mining Exchange—Horatio W. Stocker.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.
Nos. 394, 529, 451, 452, 484, 566, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552.
Highest number reached on regular call, 552.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Clement, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Van Wyck, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.
Nos. 1766, 3063, 4023, 884, 3453, 2211, 1934, 4857, 4340, 1114, 3011, 304, 164, 2345, 1927, 1038, 1337, 1757, 1632, 1093 and 1094, 2282, 1881, 1979, 2383, 4208, 2285, 1369, 1026, 2100, 676, 4577, 4870, 1652, 1152, 2060, 1955, 2242, 2243, 4742, 3179, 1484, 2233, 2390, 1451, 2232, 2291, 595, 1904, 129, 1582, 2123.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.
Nos. 2, 360, 49, 461.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Rebecca E. Stevenson, Margaret Cotton, Helena F. Trainor, Bridget Hanley, Anton Schwarz, Hannie N. Welles, Ann Quinn, Abram Rose, James C. Chapman, John C. Schuchardt, Laurence Murray, and George Himmelstein.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 33—Will of Catharine Denny.

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Old wheels traded in; open Monday evenings.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. (supplementary 8:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia,") at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 7:30 A. M. for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at §3 P. M. for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Carribee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Carribee";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 9 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Capua";) at 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 A. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 A. M. for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2 P. M. for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Fuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bea Bellido, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bea Bellido.")

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 A. M., and at 6:30 P. M., or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

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Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 1, 1896.

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Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM
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Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
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Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a German widow with grown-up son, to take charge of private house for the Summer; city reference. S. R., 15 Sutton Place, between 58th and 59th Sts., East.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By middle-aged Swedish woman to care for private house during absence of family; experienced; reference. 526 5th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young married woman; no family; for Summer; good cook and laundress; city reference. S. T., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE—By competent woman a private house to care for during the Summer months; first-class references. 150 East 41st St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — Lady wishes to obtain, about the 23d May, situation as chambermaid or parlormaid for excellent girl, who has been in her service for nearly three years; has proved most reliable in every respect. Apply, for two days, from 2 to 4, at 305 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing to go to the country; or would take care of a house in city for Summer; best city references. M. A. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress in private family; would go to the country; best city reference. 157 West 33d St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; willing to go to the country, or would do laundry work. Call, two days, 90 Columbus Av., 64th St., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, with several years' experience, as chambermaid and to do sewing in a small family; best city reference. Mrs. Edwards, 235 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going to Europe would like to find situation for neat, willing North German as chambermaid and seamstress. 15 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. 135 Wes. 62d St. Henderson.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in other duties; willing and obliging. Martin 207 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city references; city or country. 330 West 49th St. Colbrey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat German girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference, four years. Call, present employer, 33 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, to assist with sewing, or would assist with washing and ironing; three years' best city references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; willing to go to the country for the Summer; no cards answered. 335 East 43d St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl of neat appearance, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good reference. 176 West 98th St.; ring Fay's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as good chambermaid and seamstress, or care for grown children. Call Monday, 133 West 33d St., over private stable.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as parlormaid and assist with waiting; three and a half years' city reference. 101 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; no objections to country. 1,721 Amsterdam Av.; ring Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or care of girl; sewing children. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; best city reference. Present employer's, 287 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; city or country. 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; city reference. Fitzgerald, 208 East 96th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class references; none but A1 families need apply. Anna Switzer, 447 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid.—By a young girl who has never lived out. 150 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place her chambermaid and laundress, whom she can well recommend. Apply at 128 East 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; city or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; three years' references. 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; good city references. 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av.; ring Carley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as chambermaid; good references. 290 West 142 St. Mrs. Bubeck.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; reference from last place. Kate, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with children or washing; good reference. 66 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By excellent chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 770 Amsterdam Av., Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing or other work; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION, &c.—An English lady desires position of trust; would act as useful companion to nervous invalid or elderly lady, or as governess to young children; excellent American and English references. Address M. A. S., 28 East 56th St., or call Monday.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; makes French bread and rolls; wages, $35 to $40; where kitchenmaid is kept; country preferred for Summer. Present employer's, 31 East 57th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all the branches; best city reference. Marguerite, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent cook; no objection to little washing; country preferred; good references given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private American family; best city reference. 787 7th Av., third flight, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as very good cook; understands all kinds of baking and soups; willing to do plain washing; has very good city reference. 247 East 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; first-class city reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has excellent city reference; no objection to country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; present employer can be seen. 100 West 53d St.; ring Burns's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; can be seen. Call, Monday, at 7 West 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in American family; willing to go to the country. Janitor, 206 East 90th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent cook; best city references; a home more an object than wages. 116 East 11th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—Assist with washing and ironing; private family; best city and country reference. Call, for two days, at 443 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; city and country; reference. J., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; references. Cook, care Advertising Agency, 225 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference. Present employer's, 18 West 71st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no other work; city reference. 421 West 45th St. Clark.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good city references. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as cook and laundress; best city reference; country preferred. 434 West 42d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Call, at last employer's, all week, 1 o'clock, 9 East 55th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple as first-class cook and butler; good city references. G. D., 26 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands American and Jewish cooking; best city reference. 169 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a first-class professional Scandinavian cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has best references. 526 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; will be disengaged 15th; highest reference. Brown, 898 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman, as first-class cook, in private family, to go to country; best city reference. E. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good family cook; good baker; would take a place for two months; city references. E. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good city reference. 322 East 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a smart, tidy girl as cook; good soup, meat, vegetable, bread, biscuit, dessert; coarse washing; satisfaction given; permanent position; country for the Summer; no cards; reference. Glennon, 212 West 67th St., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By an American middle-age woman as good cook and first-class baker; willing and obliging; do plain washing; will sleep home if required; city reference. M. D., 239 West 67th St., first flat, back.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches in private family cooking; good manager; takes full charge; with a kitchenmaid; good city reference. Agnes, 110 East 27th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. R., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. 407 5th Av, present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook in an American family; will do plain washing; best city reference. M. S., 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family going to country for the Summer; four years' references can be furnished. A. L., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat young girl as cook; first-class on meats, soups, entrées; a good baker; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. 1,317 2d Av.; Brown's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find situation for a German cook, whom she can recommend as a steady, reliable woman. 15 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; country preferred; city reference. M. R., 306 East 38th St.; ring Costello's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Family going to Europe first part of May highly recommends their servants, comprising an excellent cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. 109 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook; would do some washing; best city reference. 408 West 33d St., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman; good baker; good soup, creams, jellies, ices; city reference. Call, for two days, 237 East 56th St.; ring Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a small private family; city or country; personal city reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and good butter-maker; country preferred. 6 East 12th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First class; go in country; reference. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—To go in country with family; coarse washer; city references. 107 West 26th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day cleaning, washing, or cooking; best city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av. Advertiser.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day. Mrs. Kirby, 227 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; thorough knowledge of cutting and fitting; in private family by day. G., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Could take an engagement this week and next in a private family; can see any of the families I sew for if necessary. Address, all week, R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like one or two more customers by day or at home; best of reference; lunch only. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter and waist trimmer; also with skirts; day or home; city or country. Wyman, 261 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; terms reasonable; city references. 50 West 100th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; for the summer in the country as teacher or companion for board only; highest references. Literatur, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess to take entire charge of children, or as useful companion to lady; good traveler. Present employer's, 2,040 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess. L. C., at present employer's, 128 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR ANY POSITION OF Trust—By young Englishwoman; understands cooking, nursing, and general household management; city references. Write, stating full particulars, to Santos, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her kitchenmaid; can recommend her in every way; can be seen. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 7 West 35th St.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; first-class city references. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant North German; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; also perfect in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Huerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; good dressmaker, packer, and traveler; competent in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Fleurstell, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker or seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; high reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; middle aged; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to traveling; high reference. J. F., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in hairdressing and dressmaking; excellent packer; experienced traveler; best city reference. Marie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent girl as lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork; fine needleworker; wages, $20; first-class city references. Swedish, 135 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By highly recommended girl as lady's maid; and will do chamberwork; seventeen years' reference from last place. K. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring; also a good seamstress; willing to travel; long city references. H. K. M., 403 West 119th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good needlewoman; accustomed to travel; experienced packer; city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German, Hanoverian; thoroughly competent; in good American family; best city references. L. D., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Englishwoman; best city reference. Call, two days, at 9 Gramercy Park.

LADY'S MAID or INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—By a practicing masseuse; best reference. Miss A. Kilgren, 220 East 60th St.

LADY'S MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a colored girl; good reference. Louise, 158 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks German; good seamstress; best references. A. B., 105 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or would travel with a lady; first-class city reference. 206 East 41st St.; ring Hassett's bell.

MAID.—By a young girl with family going to Europe or England, as maid to children or to assist in any way; good sailor. Call, until 3 o'clock to-day, 216 West 36th St., Buckley's bell.

MAID.—By respectable young girl as maid to grown children, and do plain sewing; best references. Call at last employer's, two days, 136 West 62d St., Smith's bell.

MAID.—By a competent French maid to a lady or young ladies; good seamstress and packer; first-class references. Apply, Tuesday, 159 East 39th St.

MAID.—Young masseuse wishes to take care of lady going to Norway; good traveler and packer; excellent references. K., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to lady or grown children; speaks no English; good seamstress; very good reference. 159 East 39th St.

MAID.—To wait on lady or young ladies; thoroughly competent; can take full charge; best city reference. D. K., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French Protestant as maid or nurse to growing children; city references. A. G., 158 West 26th St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for growing children; good city reference. L. C., 148 West 27th St., Bell 11.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; to assist with chamberwork; best city or country references. 113 West 53d St., Lyon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; no one else need apply; city reference. E. Mooney, 105 West 17th St.; ring bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 212 East 76th St., third bell, west.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; small family; good personal references; $20 monthly. Hughes, 884 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages, from $22 to $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. Address, for two days, 118 East 52d St., Keefe.

LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as first-class laundress; has the best city references. 341 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in city or suburbs; go out by the day or week. C., 229 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small family; seven years' city reference. 223 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. M. K., 251 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; best references. 206 East 34th St., Bell 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for a first-class laundress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork only. 15 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class laundress, in a private family; long experience; best city reference. S. S., Box 321, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or month as laundress or to do housecleaning; best city reference. 542 West 46th St., care of McMun.

LAUNDRESS.—A competent laundress wishes a house to keep for the Summer and do the family washing; can be seen at present employer's. 21 East 11th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent laundress; in private family; city or country; personal reference. 240 East 22d St.; ring three times.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant girl, to take charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. L. K., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city references; city or country. L. K., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By German-American as nurse to growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; experienced; personal city reference. Address, for two days, B. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, as nurse to one or two children, in fine family; would go to Europe or in the country for the Summer. M. S., care of Mrs. Herrlich, 58 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands care of small or grown children; no objections to travel; first-class city reference. M. J., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or for small children; excellent city reference. 332 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By competent Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience. Call present employer's, 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse; understands bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing to travel; good sailor; three years' city references. M. B., 943 6th Av.

NURSE.—A lady desires a position for a competent English nurse for infant or young children. Can be seen, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 48 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to child over one year, in American family; highest city reference. 253 West 68th St., care of Owens.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to take entire charge of infant or small children; long experience; highly recommended. 128 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant or two small children; best personal reference. B. N., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse in private family; six years' private family reference. Call, Monday, 200 West 84th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse or chambermaid; do plain sewing; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 118 East 87th St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 808 West 31st St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By French girl for growing children; do sewing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 206 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; best reference; city or country. 216 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant; 27; take entire charge of infant; training school and city reference. 537 West 50th St.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—Lady would like to place young woman as nurse or chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; doctor's reference. 448 West 49th St.; ring McElwee's bell.

NURSE.—By American Protestant as nurse for infant or grown children; best city reference. Warner, 337 West 43d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By girl to take care of children and make herself useful; no objection to the country. 207 East 77th St.

NURSE.—For one or two children. Brockholst, 101 West 85th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID. —A lady going to Europe wishes to find places for a parlormaid, a housemaid, and a kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend; will give personal references. Will, from 10 to 12, on Wednesday, at 28 West 20th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid; first-class testimonials. Can be seen, for two days, at 32 West 55th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, sisters, to go to country or seashore with private family; one as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist with grown children or chamberwork; other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best city reference. 921 8th Av., between 54th and 55th Sts.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork or make herself generally useful; best city reference. 1,431 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—To work with or finish after dressmaker in private family; city reference. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; and assist with chamberwork; good city references. F., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together or separate; one as first-class waitress, who most thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended; the other for light chamberwork and care for grown children; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 226 East 36th St., Farell's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; can fill butler's place; Southampton or Easthampton for Summer preferred; good reference. Advertiser, 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; assist with light charmberwork; best reference. 36 Riverside Drive, near 76th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; first family preferred; best city references. 114 West 70th St.

WAITRESS and DO SEWING.—By young girl as waitress and do sewing, or assist in chamberwork; city references. Waitress, 157 East 57th St., Advertisement Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress, or parlormaid, or waitress to assist with chamberwork; private family; city reference. 299 East 11th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a position for a thoroughly competent waitress, whom she has employed several years. Apply at 9 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for a Swedish waitress whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 45 East 53d St., Monday, 10 to 1.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as a first-class waitress or assist with chamberwork; wages, $20. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family; city or country. Best, 847 West 40th St., Reynolds's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; North of Ireland young woman; can take butler's place; best city reference. M., 359 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; best city references. N. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl; good, private family; go to country. Present employer's, 45 East 30th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant in private family; competent; best city references. 324 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—Or do light housework in private family; best city references. F., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant waitress; first-class references. Hall, care Mrs. Rebela, 260 West 43d St.

WAITRESS.—Willing to do anything else; city only. A. M., 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

Washing.

WASHING and CLEANING.—By respectable woman; by day. Zuber, 484 3d Av., first floor.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman family washing. 57 Charles St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—To invalid lady, or as first-class infant's nurse, by a trained nurse; good references. Nurse, 443 Gold St., Brooklyn.

COSTUMES FROM $5; EVENING WAISTS, $2.50; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; at home or out; try her. Mme. Amélie, 101 West 14th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like a few customers; private; élite exclusively. 26 West 27th St., near Broadway; parlor floor.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER — TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, rapid, and accurate. Moderate Salary, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss; single; just disengaged; good waiter; personal city reference. Swiss, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; city or country; ten years' experience; best of references from late employer. 83 Washington Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employer going to Europe. F. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—First-class references; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; English. A. B., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—German; competent in every way; over two years' reference from last employers. F. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her butler, who is thoroughly reliable and capable. Present employer can be seen, at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; age, 32; as butler; three years' first-class personal reference. D. N., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., care of Mr. Boylan, 44 West 15th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; where second man or parlormaid is kept; good table decorator; strictly honest and industrious; quick and obliging; tall and of good appearance; town or country; excellent city reference; present employer can be seen. B. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad will highly recommend her butler; honest, sober, trustworthy; most invaluable servant; four years in my employ. William, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. F. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By educated German; 34; competent butler in private house; willing to be generally useful; wages, $20. I. Wolfinger, 239 East 94th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, and sober; obliging; city or country; first-class city references. Butler, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a fully competent young man of neat appearance; nearly eighteen months in present place; good references. A. B., 438 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 30; with first-class city references; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. J. H., Box 149 Times.

BUTLER.—By a strictly temperate young man; single; thoroughly experienced; willing to be useful; excellent city reference. Butler, 914 6th Av., Rogers's bell.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities, good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; good city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. Swenson, 459 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man; lady breaking up housekeeping, will recommend her butler, L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss German; single; age 32; competent, willing, and obliging; very good city references. Herman, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her competent English butler. Call, Tuesday morning, at 438 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Age, 32 years; tall; single; Englishman. 137 East 31st St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to care for house for Summer; in city; wife first-class laundress; capable of doing the finest work; also cleaning; best personal references. C. S., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By reliable married couple, to take care of house, furnished or unfurnished; good reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CARETAKER.—By a n American couple; would like to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife would take care of house for Summer; well recommended. C. Deitschman, care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 409 5th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple to take care of private house for Summer months; no children; good references. Hindley, 219 East 28th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; no family; the care of a house for the Summer; best references. M. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; understands his business in all its branches perfectly; experienced city and Brooklyn driver; willing to take charge of gentleman's place; absolutely sober, honest, willing, and trustworthy; city or country; first-class references. Coachman, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; married; age, 32; no family; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; experienced; New-York and Brooklyn highest personal and written references; country preferred. Address T. W., Box 210 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; a careful city driver; six years' first-class city reference; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can handle four or tandem if required; family can be seen. Coachman, care of Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; thoroughly competent; take charge of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; experienced, New-York and Brooklyn. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations; prominent (accessible) city families; temperate, honest, obliging; city or country; moderate expectations. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By useful man; (wife cook;) thoroughly experienced; unquestionable recommendations; trustworthy, temperate, respectful; willing, industrious; city or country; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Competent, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced and understands care of hunters and polo ponies; English; married; no family; splendid credentials from former employers, who are accessible. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Useful; single; three years' experience; highest personal references; sober, honest, industrious, respectful; moderate wages; country preferred. Willing, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best references; city or country. T. M., Seaman's stables, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver and will be found obliging; can give best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; good appearance; best city reference; sober, honest, and intelligent; thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; can ride. J. M., care Mrs. Cleggett, 784 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced single young man; Protestant; thoroughly capable city driver; stylish appearance; five years' best personal city references. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; married; speaks French, German, and English; five years' city reference; city or country; country preferred. J. S., 149 East 32d St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can come highly recommended. Frank Tippling, care of Mason's Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable colored man as coachman; well trained; or will work around the house in the city or country; good reference. William Smith, 158 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; age 33; an stylish, careful; city driver; is highly recommended for the past fifteen years by three of the highest families. K. J., 136 West 38th St.

COACHMAN or GENERAL MAN.—By single man; age, 25; had full care of gentlemen's places in country and beach; best references. Grant, 531 3d Av., care Miller.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; strictly temperate; experienced city driver; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; no objection to country. A. G., 235 West 50th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; five years' best city references. A. K., 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; present employer, giving up horses, wishes to recommend him to any one wanting a reliable man. Present employer, 837 Madison Av. Mrs. Richard Arnold.

COACHMAN.—Single; by a respectable, industrious colored man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; best city references. W. M., 133 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By German; thoroughly understands his business; and be generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 198 Chambers St., cigar store.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; best reference from last employer, who can be seen. H. M., 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, and poultry; gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By German; age 32; tall; good appearance; married; no children; recommended by former and present employers; steady place only. Rob B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—In city or country; one who can be recommended by present and former employer; both can be seen. J. N., 116 East 75th St.; two days.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat in appearance, good city driver; understands his business thoroughly; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; best references. John, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; single; Protestant; good references, written and personal. K., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands his business; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 198 Chambers St., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Frenchman; married; five years' city reference; good driver; city or country. J. S., 149 West 32d St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; six years' references; city driver; turns out horses and traps in first-class style. Employer's, 65 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Sober; reliable; understands horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; personal reference. Derby, 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; gentleman's country place; steady, willing, and obliging; best references. Frank, 319 East 61st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; city or country; strictly temperate; excellent references. E. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years with present employer. 115 West 54th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; expert in greenhouse and outdoor; references. L., care Sullivan, 25 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By first-class man in all work, and wisest management of country place; references for charge of fine places, the last being the Masury place at Moriches, L. I.; married; son to help if required. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; thoroughly competent in all branches of the profession; hothouses, vegetables, fruit, landscape work; wants charge of private place; best references. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—By a married German as first-class gardener; understands the care of horses and cows and to take charge of gentleman's country place; first-class reference. George Kull, 354 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—French; married; age, 42; one girl; take charge of gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouse vegetables, stock, management of help; best references; speaks English. D. Moulin, care of E. Petit, 140 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—Married, no children, with long experience in all branches of horticulture, flowers, vegetables, fruits, landscape work; charge of private place; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, lawn, and vegetables; best of city references. A. B., care of Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—First-class; German; small family; good references; to take care of gentleman's place, with greenhouses. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—By a single Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, lawn, and v

WORK OF HORACE MANN

EDUCATORS MEET IN MEMORY OF THE SCHOOL REFORMER.

A Great Gathering in the Normal College — Addresses by President Hunter, Mayor Strong, United States Commissioner Harris, President Hall of Clark University, State Superintendent Skinner, and Others.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Horace Mann, the educational reformer, was celebrated last night in the Normal College at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

The large assembly hall was crowded with people. Every seat was taken by 8 o'clock, and when the exercises began the aisles were filled with men and women who stood patiently for three hours and listened to addresses from distinguished educators of the present day.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, as President of the Normal College and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. With him on the committee were Dr. William N. Barringer, Prof. Alfred G. Compton, Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, Assistant Superintendent James Godwin, William B. Gunnison, John H. Haaren, Dr. Walter L. Hervey, William C. Hess, Dr. Jenny B. Merrill, Miss Salomé Purroy, Dr. Ernst Richard, Miss Hester A. Roberts, Miss Josephine E. Rogers, Prof. Edward R. Shaw, and Miss Mary E. Tate.

On the Committee of Honor were the following, most of whom were present: Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, N. J.; Mayor Lebkücher of Newark, N. J.; President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, J. Edward Simmons, Frederic R. Coudert, Oswald Ottendorfer, Charles R. Butler, Charles P. Daly, Abraham R. Lawrence, Morgan J. O'Brien, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert M. Gallaway, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, James W. Alexander, John A. McCall, Robert Maclay, J. Edward Swanstrom, St. Clair McKelway, the Rev. Father S. Malone, President Alexander S. Webb of the City College, President Seth Low of Columbia, Chancellor MacCracken of New-York University, John L. N. Hunt, Alexander P. Ketchum, Charles E. Hubbell, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. James M. King, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, and the Rev. Leighton Williams.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McWhenna, Dr. Hunter, in a short introductory talk, told the audience what was waiting for them, and in closing he said:

> I do not think that I should sit down until I have said at least a few words about this great man. It is to me a gratification that all classes of teachers should unite to honor Horace Mann, who raised, by his example, to the rank of a profession. There is a similarity in the life of Abraham Lincoln and Horace Mann. Both were born in poverty, both struggled for an education—even struggled for a calling—and both with faith and indomitable will accomplished a great work for humanity.

Mayor Strong then delivered a short address of welcome, in which he said:

> I received a letter this afternoon from a gentleman in Ohio who said:
>
> "I would like to be with the good people of New-York in celebrating the birthday of Horace Mann. In 1854 he delivered an address in our town for which we paid him $100. That address still lives in the memory of many of our citizens."
>
> I was expected to be in another place to-night. The only reason I could offer for an excuse was that I expected to see 2,000 or 3,000 pretty girls.
>
> I think that I will let the President of the Board of Education do the balance of the talking, and I will only bid the guests once more welcome.

Mr. Maclay, who was also on the programme for an address of welcome, then spoke. He talked about the power of education and said:

> The remarkable talent of Horace Mann could not have been applied to a better cause than education. He has accomplished that which will bring him lasting fame and power. Such men never die.
>
> Sixteen young women who form the Normal College Glee Club then sang, and William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, was next introduced. Mr. Harris's address was largely historical, and he took up carefully the work of Horace Mann, and spoke of its effect upon education in America. He said:
>
> The educational history of our country may be roughly divided into two epochs, the rural and the urban. We are still striving to eliminate the first and substitute the second. The number of cities in our country in 1790 of more than 8,000 population was 6; by 1840 it had grown to 44, and in the half century following to 4443. The urban population in 1790 was only 1 in 30; in 1840 1 in 12, and in 1890 1 in 3. In the country in 4 square miles there will be only from 20 to 40 school children. For the first 40 years of our history such a condition existed in nine-tenths of our country.
>
> By 1830 a change was felt, graded schools began to be established, and to require teachers who taught for a living. Another evil then existing was the letting down of the standard of teaching, caused by the appointment of inferior school committeemen.
>
> In Massachusetts the agitation resulted in the appointment of a State Board of Education in 1837, with Horace Mann as Secretary. He came to the front just at the beginning of the period, and attacked evils as he found them.
>
> Mr. Harris then described the evils of the district school system, which still prevails in many sparsely settled neighborhoods, and the work which Horace Mann did in substituting for it a centralized school system, which ended by Massachusetts changing, in 1867, to a town school system. Mr. Harris outlined the contents of the famous twelve reports of Mr. Mann, still much consulted by school authority.
>
> At the close of Mr. Harris's address, a double quartet of the Glee Club of the College of the City of New-York sang about the watermill so well that the audience insisted on recalling them until they sang again, this time about Johnny's fishing trip.
>
> President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., was then introduced. Mr. Hall is an authority on psychology as applied to education, especially in those branches which relate to the study of childhood, and in his speech he made the only criticism of Mr. Mann for his lack of appreciation of kindergarten work. Mr. Hill said:
>
> There is a pathos in the biography of Horace Mann. The long journey to little towns, his small meetings, occasionally having to build the fires, and at least once to sweep out the meeting rooms, his taking delight in this life after having been twice Speaker of the State Senate, after having as a successful lawyer won more than four-fifths of all his cases—to give all this up to take "the clientage of the next generation," as he called it—these, I say, constitute the pathos of his life service.
>
> The first of the specialties for which he struggled was the training of teachers. He was the first to declare with clear conviction that teaching no longer called for unskilled workmen. The second thing he strove for was superior tendency and supervision. This, too, must of course be professional.
>
> Finally, Horace Mann, more than any other, represented labor under difficulty. He was a lifelong invalid. His education was in some things defective. His physiology was poor—poorer even than the temperance physiology of to-day.

Helen Gray Cone, a graduate of the Normal College, read a poem in praise of the man in whose honor the meeting was held. She was followed by John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools of this city, in a short address.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools, was next introduced. He said, among other things:

> We may fitly paraphrase Webster's eulogy of Alexander Hamilton and say of Horace Mann, "He smote the rock of Massachusetts' educational resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public interest in the common schools and it sprung upon its feet."
>
> But there is special reason why we should honor his memory to-day, because of what he accomplished for education in New-York. His masterly fifth annual report for the year 1841, in which he discussed the effects of education upon the wordly fortunes of men, was reprinted in Albany and 18,000 copies distributed throughout the State. But his influence was even greater through his correspondence with State officials and men interested in educational views and in his efforts to promote in every way possible advanced views and increased interest in common schools.
>
> We must remember that these continued efforts for common schools in New-York were made by one who worked untiringly fifteen hours a day for twelve years for education; who denied himself sleep, food, rest, clothing; who paid in one year, out of his meagre salary of $1,500, $600 toward the establishment of the first normal school in the United States; who constantly fulfilled to its minutest signification his vow, when elected Secretary of the Board of Education, "Henceforth," he wrote in his journal on the evening of the day of his election, "so long as I hold this office, I dedicate myself to the supremest welfare of mankind upon earth."
>
> But Horace Mann's influence on educational interests extended far beyond Massachusetts, New-England, or New-York. The rapidly growing States of the great West have in many instances copied the methods and enacted the laws which have given dignity, strength, and beauty to the common school system of Massachusetts. In them, as in New-England and in New-York, lives to-day the spirit Horace Mann evoked by his magnificent endeavors to make the public schools of his native State what they might be in the education of all her children.
>
> The high ideals for which Horace Mann so earnestly toiled, and which he kept so steadily before him, and which he hoped to see, are not yet realized. They may never be. But as we feel the inspiration of his unselfish life and his great work in the cause which is dear to our own hearts, we may be encouraged to hope that constant effort toward uplifting education will yield glorious results.

The last speaker of the evening was Truman J. Backus, President of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, who spoke for the private schools.

JUSTICE J. B. VAN NAME FIGHTS.

Has a Bout in His Courtroom with Commissioner Merrill.

J. B. Van Name of Erastina, S. I., is a Justice of the Peace. He has a little courtroom, where he decides the cases that come before him. George L. Merrill is another citizen of Erastina, and it is his duty to see that the roads in the town of Northfield are properly cared for and repaired. John Wardell and his brother, Joseph, are farmers, who live in Northfield, outside of Erastina.

Highway Commissioner Merrill sued the Wardells for not doing their share in keeping the roads in repair, and the case came on for trial before Justice Van Name yesterday. A crowd gathered in the little office, and villagers who had nothing better to do, and farmers who were interested in the outcome, filled the place almost to suffocation.

The Wardell brothers arrived at the office before Merrill did, and they at once opened their batteries on the Justice, telling how the poor farmer was obliged to pay taxes and do work on the roads so that the owners of horses in the villages could speed their stock over them. They told how they had to pay taxes to build stone roads to connect the villages, and then to pay to maintain them. After hearing the plaint, Justice Van Name said he sympathized with the farmers and believed them ill-treated.

When Merrill arrived and opened his case, he thought the Justice was not treating him fairly, and claimed that instead of sitting as a Justice he was acting as special pleader for the defendants. Things grew warm between the Justice and the Commissioner, and finally the dignity of the Justice was thrown to the winds, and he called Merrill a liar, or words to that effect. The Highway Commissioner had been getting hotter and hotter as the case proceeded, and the imputation that he was not telling the truth aroused his fighting blood. He dared the Justice to repeat the accusation. Quick as a shot came back the repetition, most emphatically announced.

Merrill had been standing within fifteen feet of the Justice. Off went the coat and up went the fists of the Commissioner, and before those in the courtroom knew just what was happening, Merrill had struck the Justice a stinging blow on his left eye.

The Justice staggered back, but maintained his feet, and although somewhat dazed, rushed at his assailant, prepared to return the favor as good, if not better, than he had received. The officials closed for a rough-and-tumble, knock-down, and drag-out, give and take fight. Fists went up and down like the arms of a windmill, and all scientific rules relative to fighting were abandoned. The fight did not last a minute, however, for Deputy State Game Protector John E. Lisk grabbed the Justice's collar in one hand and the Commissioner's collar in the other and threw them apart. The aggressive officials would have liked to resume their discussion without words, but the Deputy was too much for them, and prevented further damage.

Highway Commissioner Merrill left the courtroom soon after, and went to his home in Bloomfield to repair damages. Justice Van Name retired to the privacy of his home to nurse his injuries.

In the meantime the suit against the Wardell brothers was forgotton, and it went over without the formality of an adjournment. Its resumption will be eagerly watched for by the residence of Erastina.

TO CARE FOR MARBLE CEMETRY.

The Lot Owners Have a Permanent Fund of $17,000—Trustees Elected.

The lot owners of the New-York City Marble Cemetery met yesterday in Olivet Chapel, in Second Street, opposite the cemetery, and elected the following Trustees.

Alexander Maitland, President; James Fraser, E. Guernsey Rankin, Lewis M. Norwood, and Erasmus Sterling, Secretary.

The permanent fund for the care of the cemetery now amounts to $17,000, $5,000 having been received recently from William C. Treadwell's estate. Mr. Sterling said after the meeting that the report that the ground is to be sold is without foundation. "The lot owners have inherent rights," he said, "which cannot be abrogated. We have the financial means to keep the cemetery in permanent good order, and the grounds will be cared for by a competent Superintendent."

The charter of the Marble Cemetery, which is the successor to the old burial grounds in Wall Street, was granted in 1832. On one of the vaults in the cemetery is the name of President James Monroe, but his body was removed many years ago. Among the names of distinguished New-Yorkers seen on other vaults are those of Robert Lennox, Stephen A. Decatur, Marshall O. Roberts, E. S. Kipp, Jonathan Ogden, John Bloodgood, Moses Taylor, Robert Hyslop, Joseph Strong, James Watson Webb, and Daniel Preserved Fish.

COULD NOT LIVE IN POVERTY.

Suicide of Alexander Charpeigne, an Old French Army Officer.

Alexander Charpeigne, sixty-three years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in M. Bernardo's boarding house, at 110 Christopher Street, by shooting himself in the head.

He had lived at the Hotel Sterling, at Sterling, Morris County, N. J., for two years prior to last Christmas, and was at that time receiving $100 a month from France, saying it was the income of a legacy. He went to the Christopher Street house last Christmas, and just afterward his remittances ceased. He could make no explanation, and he wrote many letters to France without receiving any reply. He expected a letter yesterday, but when the carrier called at the house with nothing for him, he became despondent and shot himself.

Mr. Charpeigne left a letter for the Coroner, and some for friends. Among his papers was the address of his sister, Mme. Jules Defoux of San Loup, France.

In speaking of his career, M. Champeigne had told his friends here that he belonged to a rich French family and had served as a Captain in the Franco-Prussian War. After that war he lost a fortune in the wine business. He came here thirteen years ago and worked for several wine merchants until he received a legacy, three years ago, when he went to Sterling, N. J., to live in retirement.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY POSTERS.

Parisian Artist Wins The Century's First Prize.

The three prizes in The Century's contest for a midsummer holiday poster were awarded yesterday, as follows: J. C. Leyendecker, Paris, France, first prize; Maxfield Parrish, Philadelphia, Penn, second prize; Baron Arild, Rosenkrantz, N. Y., third prize.

The judges were Elihu Vedder, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Henry J. Hardenburgh. Seven hundred designs were submitted by artists from all parts of the country and Canada, and some were sent from Europe.

There were twelve honorable mentions, as follows: Gabriel C. Chenes, Miss Heustis, Edward Potthast, S. Bierach, Jr., F. G. Rigby, Theodore Hampe, and Frederick Grosvenor, New-York City; Miss Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y.; George L. Rose, Montclair, N. J.; Frank X. Leyendecker, Paris, France, and William B. Hunt, Boston.

A Bridge Workman Seriously Injured.

Edward Peterson, foreman of the riggers employed on the New-York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, fell yesterday morning from a cross section of the iron beams to the asphalt pavement below, a distance of thirty feet, and his skull and both legs were fractured. He was removed first to Hudson Street Hospital and then, at his own request, to Brooklyn City Hospital. Peterson was working with his brother Carl when the accident occurred. He missed his footing in stepping from one iron beam to another and plunged head first through the opening with a wild cry. He is thirty-eight years old, is married, and lives at 210 Elton Street, Brooklyn.

PERMIT TO MEN, NOT TRUCKS.

"Dry-Dollar" Sullivan's Bill Practically Laughed Out of Court.

Senator Timothy "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan's bill, which purports to compel the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to issue permits allowing trucks and other vehicles to stand in front of the owners' residences or stables over night, came up for a hearing before the Mayor yesterday.

The bill was laughed "out of court." On the face of it the only license that could be issued under it would be a license to the truck owners to stand out on the streets themselves. The bill reads as follows:

> The Street Cleaning Commissioner shall issue permits to owners of all licensed vehicles to stand in front of their residences or stables, only from 6 o'clock in the evening until 8 o'clock in the morning; also on Sundays and holidays; and he shall keep the street clean underneath and around said vehicles, under penalty of having his permit revoked. All vehicles found on the street after 8 o'clock in the morning shall be removed by the Street Cleaning Commissioner to such yards as he may designate, at a cost of not less than $5 to the owner.

Col. Waring, in asking the Mayor not to approve of the bill, said:

> This bill begins with an error. There is no such office known to the law as the Street Cleaning Commissioner. However, the courts would, perhaps, hold that at least under the present conditions the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is also a Street Cleaning Commissioner; so it is not necessary to dwell on this point.
>
> It is not very clear what was, in this case, that "intention of the Legislature" of which we sometimes hear; but so far as any intention at all is expressed in this bill, the Commissioner is required to give permits to a selected class of men to stand in the streets, in front of their houses, and stables, all night and on Sundays and holidays. I should be sorry to have this duty thrust upon me. It would imply a moral responsibility on my part for the conduct of these men, especially during the wee sma' hours, which I am not willing to assume. They would have no work for their hands as they stood in the street, and we are told of old what the devil finds for idle hands to do; I beg that you will sign no bill that gives me such responsibility.
>
> The Commissioner is also required to keep the streets clean under and around these objects, under penalty of having his permit revoked. I submit that I should be spared this added terror. It is surely enough for any one man to live up to the unceasing consciousness that your Honor can, with a single stroke of the pen, revoke his permit to draw his salary.
>
> The foregoing objections are unimportant when compared with that aroused by the final clause of the bill, "There is no provision increasing the appropriation of the Department of Street Cleaning; yet the Commissioner is required to confine all transportation of goods and of persons to the hours before 8 o'clock in the morning. After that time he must seize all trucks, carts, carriages, horse cars, cable cars, and push carts that may be in the streets, send them to the encumbrance yards, and fine their owners not less than $5 each. Your Honor must see that while such a task would be possible, it could not be performed within the limit of the meagre appropriation allotted to the Department of Street Cleaning.

L. J. Callanan opposed any permits to allow trucks to stand on the streets at night.

"But this bill says nothing about trucks," said the Mayor. "It says that the Street Cleaning Commissioner shall issue permits to the owners of vehicles to stand on the street."

"Oh, well, then; I withdraw my objection," said Mr. Callanan.

E. E. Westphal, President of the Licensed Truck Owners' Association, appeared in favor of the bill, and said it was evident that a clerical error had been made. He spoke at some length as to the difficulty the truckmen have in finding places to store their trucks. When he had finished the Mayor said:

"The bill could give you no relief as it reads. I will return it to Albany without the acceptance of the city."

IN BARON DE HIRSCH'S MEMORY.

Services to be Held Sunday in Temple Emanu-El.

In memory of Baron Morris de Hirsch, the Jewish philanthropist, a special service will be held next Sunday in the Temple Emanu-El. Those who are associated with his philanthropic institutions in New-York have taken charge of the memorial.

The services will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. with a prayer by the Rev. Stephen A. Wise. The regular memorial ceremonies according to the ritual of the Temple Emanu-El will follow, conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. There will be an extra musical programme arranged by Ad. Neuendorf, musical director of the temple, and rendered by the choir and an orchestra.

The speakers will be John B. Weber of Buffalo, who, while United States Commissioner of Immigration, became conversant with the workings of the Baron de Hirsch charities; Oscar S. Straus, who was personally acquainted with Baron de Hirsch, and was appointed by the Baron as one of the Directors of the fund, and S. W. Rosendale of Albany.

The services will be conducted by the Associated Ministers of New-York, including nearly all of the Jewish clergymen of the city. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will deliver the closing prayer. The programme and services are in charge of the following committee of Directors of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President; Oscar S. Straus, James H. Hoffman, and Myer S. Isaacs, President ex officio.

The general public is invited, and the attendance will undoubtedly exceed the capacity of Temple Emanu-El. Delegations from the various institutions endowed by Baron de Hirsch will be present, and the Directors of the Woodbine (N. J.) Colony and the Baron de Hirsch Trade School of this city will be present in bodies. It is suggested that a day be set for annual memorial services of the Baron, to be held in all of the synagogues in America every year.

COL. CRUGER NOT YET RE-ELECTED.

Park Board Waits for Full Meeting—To Have a Herd of Buffalo.

Col. Cruger was not formally re-elected President of the Park Board yesterday because Commissioner McMillan was absent from the Park Board meeting, and the other Commissioners thought it would be courteous to wait for a full board.

The application of Nathan Straus for a renewal of the permits he has held for the last three years to sell sterilized milk in the public parks was referred to Superintendent Parsons to select the sites for the booths. The permits of last year will be renewed, but no new ones will be granted for the new parks.

The park police arrested eighteen boys for selling lozenges a week ago last Sunday in the Park, and sent them to the Gerry society rooms. Mr. Gerry wrote to the Commissioners, saying that he considered that course rather severe, and the police were instructed to "chase" the boys in future, and not to arrest them as long as they went away when ordered.

The Commissioners accepted the offer of Austin Corbin to put a herd of buffalo in one of the parks north of the Harlem River, and approved the contract to that end prepared by Col. Cruger. The park was not designated, but it will probably be Van Cortlandt Park.

According to the contract, Mr. Corbin will deliver thirty or forty buffalo. The Park Department will inclose a space of 150 acres for their accommodation, and will provide the necessary provender, reserving the right to put deer in the same inclosure. Mr. Corbin is to find the attendants.

THE MAY GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

Judge Fitzgerald Asks the Members to Hold Long Sessions.

The county Grand Jury for May was sworn in by Judge Fitzgerald of the General Sessions Court yesterday. The members of the jury are:

Bennett J. King, furs, 97 Greene Street, foreman; Julian Nathan, retired merchant, 281 Fifth Avenue; Adolphus Maas, glass, 44 Trinity Place; Henry Simpson, real estate, 302 Bleecker Street; Cornelius Pollion, merchant, 63 Bethune Street; James A. Frame, builder, 107 East Seventieth Street; Franklin S. Stanton, broker, 145 East Thirty-sixth Street; Theodore Cooper, engineer, 35 Broadway; George S. McKibbin, broker, 56 Wall Street; John Robertson, insurance, 185 Broadway; Arthur Stillwell, drugs, 103 William Street; Marcus Berliner, merchant, 15 Whitehall Street; Maclay R. Bull, retired, 141 East Thirty-seventh Street; Joseph Fox, President, 501 Fifth Avenue; Robert T. Kelley, retired merchant, 145 East Thirty-fourth Street; Frederick F. Lackwood, insurance, 460 Produce Exchange; Fleming Smith, retired, 45 Exchange Place; Frederick C. Wagner, real estate, 521 Broadway; William H. Morris, Secretary, 1 West Eighty-first Street; Frederick Speyer, retired merchant, 207 East Fifty-seventh Street; Charles Holt, publisher, 29 West Twenty-third Street; George Sherman, banker, 54 Wall Street; Theodore W. Morris, glassware, 478 Greenwich Street, and Joshua Gregg, carpets, 1 East Fourteenth Street.

In his charge, Judge Fitzgerald said that because of the new liquor tax law it would be necessary for the jurymen to sit longer than usual each day. There are 106 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting action by the jury and 90 excise complaints to be acted upon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEWARK.

Cruiser to be Docked for Cleaning and Minor Repairs.

The United States cruiser Newark, until recently flagship of the South Atlantic Station, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, and went to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. She will go to the navy yard to-day to be placed in drydock. A few minor repairs are needed, but, according to her officers, the ship can be made ready for joining the North Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads, to which she has been formally attached, within a week, or ten days at most.

The officers are careful to say that the ship can be made ready for duty in that time. The vessel requires an entire new crew, and whether the men are available the officers of the Newark do not know. Their tour of sea duty has expired, and those who have not already received orders detaching them to shore or other duty are expecting such communications from the Navy Department.

Although recently flagship of an important station, the Newark came into port with a Lieutenant Commander in charge, Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, whose flagship the vessel has been, was detached upon arrival in Hampton Roads. The Newark's appearance in that roadstead, where is assembled the North Atlantic fleet of Rear Admiral Bunce, brought about a temporary change in flags and in flagships. The Commander of the formidable fleet of war vessels which is now gathered in those waters is junior to the officer whose flag floated from the stranger craft from the South Atlantic. As soon as the latter was made out, the pennant of Admiral Bunce was hauled down and a red pennant went up in its place, a silent acknowledgment to the seniority of the newcomer.

Rear Admiral Norton was detached before any complications could ensue, and his ship, relegated to the class of cruiser by the lowering of his flag, was attached to the command of Rear Admiral Bunce.

The Newark's commanding officer, Capt. William Bainbridge Hoff, was also detached and placed on waiting orders. Capt. Hoff was detailed to the old steam frigate Lancaster last September, and ordered to take a relief crew to the Newark and bring home the members of the Newark's crew whose time had expired. Capt. Hoff obeyed his instructions with such leisure that a court of inquiry was convened when the Lancaster finally reached Brazilian waters, to inquire into the reason of his delayed arrival there. The finding of the court was conveyed to the Navy Department in a brief cablegram, and Capt. Hoff was forthwith detached from the Lancaster and ordered to bring the Newark home, so as to be on hand in case the Secretary of the Navy saw fit to bring him to trial before a special court-martial.

Capt. Hoff has been detached from the Newark, and it has been authoritatively stated that the "incident is closed." Capt. Allen V. Read is spoken of as his successor in command of the Newark.

TRYING TO REDUCE FERRY RATES.

Hudson County Freeholders Asking Companies for Facts.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders, in furtherance of its plan to secure a reduction of ferry rates upon the various ferries operated within the limits of the county, yesterday sent to the companies interested a circular calling for certain information. The answers must be furnished by May 13. The circular states that the Freeholders desire to secure an equitable scale of rates between the companies and the public.

The points upon which the Freeholders wish information are as follows:

The number of ferryboats used in the transportation of freight and passengers touching in the County of Hudson.

The value of ferryboats, docks, and terminal property used in connection with said ferries.

The approximate number of foot passengers carried daily.

The net receipts derived from the transportation of passengers and vehicles.

The approximate number of passengers carried from Hudson County daily, excluding those who are transferred as passengers from railroads or trolley cars.

The rates for ferriage charged for the transportation of persons who are passengers on railroads or trolley cars and purchase tickets to New-York or elsewhere.

The rates of ferriage per capita charged to any railroad or trolley company for the transportation of passengers coming in on such rail or trolley roads.

The present schedule of rates of ferriage charged for persons and vehicles.

The Freeholders base their action upon a law passed in 1795.

Should the companies refuse to furnish the information called for by May 13, or ask for an extension of time, the Freeholders say they will call a public meeting to consider the subject.

On the other hand, the officials of the Pennsylvania and other ferries claim that as they ferry passengers between two States, the matter can only be controlled by Congress, and comes under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law. They also claim that the rates now charged are reasonable.

MAYOR FOR ECONOMY, HE SAYS.

Increase in Salary Bills Heard—Some Other Measures Approved.

Mayor Strong gave a hearing yesterday on the bill increasing the salaries of the three physicians employed by the Fire Department, from $2,000 to $3,000 a year, and the appointment of a fourth physician.

Fire Commissioner La Grange, Senator Pavey, and Assemblyman French spoke in favor of the bill, and urged that the physicians should get as much pay as those employed by the Police Department.

The Mayor said he was opposed to all increases of salary in the city departments, but he did not give his decision on the bill. The bill increasing the salaries of court attendants in the General Sessions and Supreme Courts to $1,200 was favored by Elihu Root and Austin G. Fox. A number of the court attachés were present, and the Mayor said to them:

"If you are not satisfied, why don't you resign? I have hundreds of applications for such places. I have opposed increases of salaries in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and if I did not do it now I would stultify myself."

Mr. Root said the places of the court attendants were very responsible, and he urged the Mayor to approve the bill.

"Do you make this request in the interest of reform?" asked the Mayor.

"No; I make it in the interest of fairness," said Mr. Root.

The Mayor did not give his decision on the bill.

Other bills acted on by the Mayor during the day were those giving Edward McGaffney a year and a half back pay as a fireman, which was approved; authorizing the appointment of a night clerk for the Coroners' office, at $1,500 a year salary, and authorizing the payment of $2,000 expenses incurred during the special election in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Both the last-named bills were approved.

The McGaffney bill was approved because it was shown that the fireman was made blind as the result of his services in the department.

ADVICE TO METHODIST MINISTERS.

Dr. D. W. Couch Thinks Some Are Without True Religion.

For the first time in several years, the Methodist Ministers' Association threw its doors open to reporters and others not members of the organization, at its weekly meeting yesterday, at 150 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. Couch of the New-York East Conference addressed the meeting on "Let Every Man Prove His Own Works." He said that he feared that many Methodist preachers would find themselves in hell because they had not acted in accordance with the true law of God and righteousness. It is, he said, the innermost motive of the heart that God regards. If a preacher places conscience and duty second to popular applause and financial reward, he will fail to get into heaven. No man can deceive the Eternal. Honest and true service is the only service that can be put to the credit of men and women on the judgment day. There are ministers who have preached from early manhood until their hair is whitened by old age, the speaker said, whose souls will be lost because true religion was not in their hearts.

Dr. Couch advised those who are not in the right path, ministers and others, to get into it as soon as possible, "to roll in, tumble in, any way to get in," but do so honestly and truly.

Takes The United Press Service.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 4.—The Evening Post of this city began to-day receiving the full leased wire press report of The United Press. The Post recently passed into the control of a strong company at the head of which is Henry E. Tiepka, Mayor of the city, and has secured new and enlarged quarters, a new press, linotype machines, and all of the facilities necessary for the publication of a newspaper of the first class.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Photographical Section of the American Institute will meet at the Institute rooms to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Illustrations of a visit to Tenerife and Grand Canary by B. J. Malden, F. R. G. S., will be shown upon the screen. New apparatus and a series of slides showing X rays and illustrations of the Yellowstone Park from negatives made by the late Charles Wager Hull during his visit in 1894 will be shown. The Electrical Section and Henry Electrical Club will meet on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and the lectures upon "Troubles of Dynamos and Motors" will be given by Francis B. Crocker, Ph. D. All of the American Institute lectures are free to members and the public.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions, in response to its appeal for funds to pay the entrance fee of an aged physician and his wife into a home: A Friend, $100; Mrs. W. H. Macy, Mrs. M. Renwick, and "In Memory of Dr. A. Du B.," $50 each; A Friend, $25; Albert B. Jube, $20; "A Physician's Widow," $10; "Cash," "C. H. M.," Dr. Walter F. Chappell, and "Cash," $5 each; Mrs. Edith B. Cleveland, $4; "Cash," "T.," Dr. Irving Townsend, and "In Memoriam—April 22," $2 each; Mrs. R. R. Brown, Mrs. A. J. McCoy, and "M. A.," $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for this case no further contributions will be required.

—Acting Inspector McCullagh, who has been investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of George Jones, the seventeen-year-old son of Assistant Foreman Jones of the Fire Department, who was killed by a trolley car at Morrisania a week ago, preferred charges against Sergt. Frederick C. Wade, Roundsman Martens, and Patrolman Bolles, all of the Morrisania Station, for neglect of duty. The father claims that the boy was not killed outright, and that his life might have been saved had the police done their duty in calling an ambulance.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that mails from Tasmania and Australia were dispatched East on May 1 and 2, respectively, and are due to arrive in New-York the mornings of May 6 and 7. The next mail for Australia, &c., will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M., on the 23d inst.

—The body which was found at the foot of Seventeenth Street and the North River on Saturday, May 2, and which was buried in Potter's Field was identified yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell of 403 West Thirty-eighth Street, from the clothing, as that of her husband, Alexander Campbell, a ship carpenter, who has been missing since January.

—The Social Reform Club meets at 28 East Fourth Street this evening, when the subject for discussion will be "The Displacement of Labor by Machinery." S. B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6, Daniel Harris, Adolph Strasser, Harry White, Henry Weissmann, and C. W. Hoadley have been invited to speak.

—It is announced that David Bennett King of the late firm of Black & King, and Mr. Henry Wynans Jessup of the late firm of Davis, Jessup & Pincoffs, have formed a copartnership for the practice of law under the firm name of King & Jessup, and have taken offices in the Johnston Building, at 30 Broad Street.

—Mr. Hopper and his management have designated to-morrow evening at the Broadway Theatre as "Electric Night," for on that night hundreds of the visiting delegates to the National Electric Light Association, with their entertainers and friends, will be in attendance.

—W. De W. Dimock, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, announces that the passenger service of the Providence Line, which was discontinued during the Winter months, will be resumed on the 11th inst.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has designated the Real Estate Trust Company as a legal repository for court and trust funds, and the State Controller has also designated this company as a repository for State and city funds.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for perjury Policeman John A. Williams, who was appointed to the force two months ago. In his civil service examinations he swore he had never been convicted of crime.

—William Sharman, who jumped from the third story window of the flat he lived in, 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, during a fit of delirium tremens last night, died in Manhattan Hospital yesterday.

—There will be no business transacted in Trial Term, Part IV., of the Supreme Court, during the last two weeks of the May term, owing to the serious illness of Justice Sedgwick.

Brooklyn.

—The Long Island Traction Company held its annual election for Directors yesterday. Anthony N. Brady, Henry Seibert, John G. Jenkins, Theodore F. Jackson, William C. Bryant, David H. Valentine, Seth L. Keeney, John D. Kelley, William W. Goodrich, John Englis, Horace C. Du Val, Clinton L. Rossiter, and T. S. Williams were elected.

—Charities Commissioner Adolph Simis, who sued Offal Contractors Andrew Wissel and Edward Wilson for $5,000, which he claimed was due him on a contract for aiding in obtaining the offal contract for the defendants, yesterday received a judgments for $1,700 in the Supreme Court.

—Fritz Scharfeiein was convicted in the Kings County court yesterday of grand larceny in the second degree. He advertised for a wife, Lena Westner responded, and they agreed to get married. Lena allowed him to take $340 to keep for her, and he ran off with it.

—William L. Howard of the Twenty-third Ward yesterday began his new duties as Chief Clerk in Justice Steer's court, Flatbush. He was formerly private secretary to ex-Supervisors-at-Large Kretschmar and Kinkel.

—Police Superintendent McKelvey yesterday sent out a general order directing the police to notify citizens to place their ash barrels within the court yards and not on the street, on the days of collection.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will meet in the City Hall to-day to hear the application of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park, and Eastern Railroad Company for a franchise.

—The Supreme Court has granted permission to the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church to borrow $7,000 to complete the church building on Second Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

—Public School No. 110, at Driggs Avenue and Monitor Street, was opened yesterday, and about 600 scholars were in attendance. Frederick L. Luqueer is its Principal.

—The Board of Education will meet to-day, when the annual budget will be called upon. The budget this year calls for $3,100,000.

—The Kings County Grand Jury for the month of May was sworn in yesterday. John C. Fink, a broker, is its foreman.

Long Island.

—The new water supply for Long Island City was turned on yesterday. The Woodside Water Company began supplying the city with 1,000,000 gallons a day. In case of an emergency, the pressure can be increased so that the city can receive 10,000,000 gallons a day. This would be done in the event of a big fire in the city. Mayor Gleason denied the report that he was the principal stockholder in the company and said that he sold out his interests some time ago.

—Samuel Cisco, colored, who refuses to send his children to the school set apart for negro children in Jamaica, yesterday took his children to the school for white children and tried to have them admitted. They were refused admittance. It is now said that he will appeal to the courts and also institute criminal proceedings against those who established the school for negroes.

—County Judge Benjamin H. Reeve yesterday opened the Spring term of the Suffolk County Court in Riverhead. There are a number of important cases on the criminal calendar, and the civil calendar contains many cases.

Yonkers.

—The Particular Synod of New-York will begin its Spring meeting in the First Reformed Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The synodical sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. B. E. Dickhout of Fishkill. Papers will be read to-morrow morning by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell and John C. Gifford of the Classis of New-York.

—A number of residents in the Seventh Ward have organized a Taxpayers' Association, its object being to secure equitable taxation and the general welfare of the ward. It is entirely non-political, members in all parties being enrolled.

—The officers of the Grand Chapter will visit Terrace City Chapter, R. A. M., this evening. The Most Excellent degree will be conferred. After these ceremonies there will be a supper.

—Performances are to be given by Chauncey Olcott on May 8 and 9 for the benefit of St. John's Riverside Hospital, in this city. The sale of tickets began yesterday.

—Kitching Post, G. A. R., attended the funeral of Henry S. Sproull, the late President of the Westchester County Grand Army Association, in Mount Vernon yesterday.

—John Reid will this evening give an entertainment of Scottish song and story in the parish house of St. John's Episcopal Church.

New-Rochelle.

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Part Two
Pages 9-12

PLAN OF ELEVATED ROAD

SYSTEM LOOKING TO AN EXTENSION SUBMITTED TO MAYOR.

Messrs. Gould and Sage Have a Conference with the City's Chief, but the Details of Proposed Improvements Are Not Made Public—Double-Decker Idea or the Battery Loop Not Discussed—Mr. Sage Denies His Identity.

George J. Gould and Russell Sage, representing the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, had a conference with Mayor Strong yesterday that lasted about two hours. They left a set of plans for extensions and improvements with the Mayor, which are said to be comprehensive, but which none of the conferrees would discuss for publication.

Negotiations between the Mayor and Messrs. Gould and Sage have been going on for some weeks. The Mayor believes that rapid transit can be had in a large measure within the next two years if proper arrangements can be made with the Manhattan Company.

The maps and plans submitted to the Mayor yesterday do not even consider the proposed double-deck system.

It is understood the plans provide for the extension of the Ninth and Sixth Avenue roads from the present up-town terminus to the city line, and for a cross-town connection, such as suggested by the Mayor, through Centre Street from the City Hall Station and Canal Street.

The plans also provide for a third track on all existing lines where there is not one now, and on all the extensions and for express trains from one end of the system to the other.

The running of elevated trains across the Brooklyn Bridge was not talked about, and it is said the Battery loop did not come up for discussion.

Mayor Strong said before the details of the plans would be made public he wished to submit the maps and data to engineers and get their opinions on certain points that are not yet clear to him. After he hears the report of the engineers he will submit the propositions to the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The details would then be made public.

The Mayor said, however, that neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Sage had considered for a moment the proposition to build a superstructure on the present road and thus make a double-deck system. They said such a plan was absolutely out of the question for many reasons, the chief one being that it would require the rebuilding of the present structure, for it could not stand the added weight.

Mr. Gould, while not willing to divulge any details of the proposition, said the whole subject of rapid transit had been thoroughly discussed, and the Mayor was shown what could be done in that direction by the elevated roads. Mr. Gould said all that had been done so far was at the request of the Mayor, and that the Manhattan Company was not particularly desirous of making the extensions. Mayor Strong had intimated that he did not believe the underground railroad would be built.

All that Mr. Sage would say was that the plans had been submitted. The Mayor and Messrs. Gould and Sage all seemed to be very well pleased with the conference.

"The plans that have been submitted involve a very comprehensive system of rapid transit," said the Mayor. "At present they do not provide for an east side line to the city limits, but otherwise they are very satisfactory. After I get some expert advice from engineers I shall submit the plans to the Rapid Transit Commission. I believe this time we shall get some tangible result, and in the comparatively near future this city will have much better rapid transit facilities than it ever had. The Battery Park loop was not considered at all."

Two reporters met Mr. Sage in Broadway, near Trinity Church, and asked him about the conference. Mr. Sage did not know them, and eyed them suspiciously.

"I am not Mr. Sage," he said, backing away toward the fence. "You have made a mistake. You can't work that on me, you know."

The reporters thought they had been taken for bunko steerers.

JOHN Y. M'KANE HOPES FOR PARDON.

He Says His Worst Enemy Should Now Be Satisfied.

John Y. McKane, at one time the most important man in the town of Gravesend, has been interviewed in Sing Sing Prison, and among the things he said was that much had been done for him in trying to obtain a pardon.

"I believe," he is quoted as having said, "that Gov. Morton will consider my case, and I hope he will see his way to be merciful toward me. If my worst enemy could only realize what my sufferings have been, I think he would be more than satisfied. God alone knows what I have gone through."

He then said that the two years and two months he had been in prison seemed like twenty years. He also said he was not rich, as some of the papers had said, and that when he got out he would have to begin life anew.

He said he had not seen his wife or children since he had been in prison, and he intended that they should not see him, if he could help it. "They shall never look upon me in these stripes," he said, in conclusion.

THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

General Conference Debates the Subject with Much Earnestness.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—The fight in the Methodist General Conference for and against the admission of women as delegates was fairly commenced, but not concluded, to-day. Much surprise was caused by the action of three of the women who have been seeking seats in the conference, who presented a communication, withdrawing their claims in the interest of harmony. This action the advocates of woman's admission deplored, and some intimated that it had been brought about by undue influence. They quickly rallied to the support of the one woman who had decided to continue the contest for what she deemed her rights.

The women have been voting in the conference, subject to the challenge of the Rev. J. M. Buckley of New-York City. The Committee on Eligibility to decide upon their rights in the premises met until a late hour Saturday night, and at last voted 20 for the women to 11 against. It was then decided to submit majority and minority reports to the conference.

The German element in the conference is unalterably opposed to the admission of women. The Rev. William Koeneke of Belleville, Ill., who is a leader of the German section, said to-day: "There are thirty-four German delegates to the conference, and they are a unit on the question of the ineligibility of women as delegates to the conference. We will make a spirited fight against their admission, but if we are defeated, I do not anticipate that the German delegates will bolt."

Bishop Merrill of Chicago called the conference to order to-day and announced that the order of the day was the report of the Committee on Eligibility. Secretary David S. Monroe read a communication from the women delegates from the North Indiana and Ohio Conferences. It said that while they firmly believed that women had the right to be admitted to the conference, they respectfully withdrew their request in the interests of harmony. They thanked the champions of their cause, but said they could not consent to have a protracted struggle over their rights. The communication was signed by three of the four women delegates. Lydia A. Trimble's name was not signed to the document.

The Secretary read the majority report, which declared that women had a constitutional right to membership in the conference.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynett, who is leading the fight for the women, made a brilliant speech in favor of the adoption of the report. It was a historical account of the question, and was a masterful presentation of the women's side of the question.

The Rev. Dr. Neeley of Philadelphia read the minority report. It said that the minority had carefully inquired into the question, and had found that the women possessed no rights in the conference whatever.

The Rev. Dr. Neeley made a fervid speech in favor of the minority report. His chief point was that women could only be admitted by a change in the constitution. That could only be done, he said, by a three-quarters vote of the members of the annual conferences and the approval of the General Conference.

Dr. Neeley moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. This was lost.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of Brooklyn said: "This is one of the gravest times in the history of Methodism. The question of women to-day in the world threatens civilization itself. We cannot afford to make this change except in the most conservative manner." He was satisfied that the great cause of Methodism would not suffer if women were admitted, though the law of the Church positively denied them admission.

Other vigorous speeches for and against women's admission were made.

The discussion continued at length, and was heated at times. Finally, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Leonard of Cincinnati, the further debate on the woman question was postponed until 10 A. M. to-morrow. At that time the Rev. Dr. Stevenson of Kentucky will have the floor.

The conference to-day adopted a resolution in favor of international arbitration.

SODDING IN CITY HALL PARK.

Life of the Grass Is Short, Owing to Shade and Dust.

Employes of the Park Department have been engaged during the past few days in placing grass sods on the plot between the City Hall and Broadway.

These sods are brought in patches about a foot square, piled up in large wagons. They come from an old farm in process of transformation into city lots, lying between Astoria and North Beach, on Long Island.

An employe of the Park Department told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the sods cost 1 cent a square foot in the ground. The Park Department, in addition, pays the cost of taking them up and removing them to the place in the city where they are needed.

A two-horse team can make two trips a day to Astoria and can bring 800 square feet of grass sods on each homeward trip. The grass in City Hall Park will last only four or five seasons at the most without becoming noticeably thin and poor. The reason for this is that the trees give too much shade for a perfect lawn, that the dust from the streets is blown over the grass and chokes the pores of the leaves, and that the ground will not retain enough moisture during the hot Summer to keep the plants from being burned by the sun.

The Park Department supplies grass sods to other parts of the territory in its charge as may be needed, the chief demand being for small parks situated with regard to trees and dusty streets similarly to City Hall Park.

TRAIN EVERY 45 SECONDS

ELECTRICITY TO BE USED AS MOTIVE POWER ON THE BRIDGE.

Trustees Will Purchase a New Plant for $60,000, but This Will Save the Cities $35,000 a Year—Time Will Be Saved, and Carrying Capacity of Trains Will Be Increased from 40,000 to 50,000 Passengers an Hour.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday decided to enlarge and refit their electric plant on Prospect Street, some distance below the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge, so that it will be capable of supplying the motive power to switch cars and, if necessary, to haul trains over the bridge. It will cost $60,000 to do this, but $35,000 will be saved to the two cities each year thereby, and the Trustees therefore feel that their action is warranted. At the present time it costs $70,000 annually to run the locomotives.

There were present at the meeting Mayor Wurster, President Howell, Trustees Keeney and Henriques, and Controller Palmer. They were unanimous in their decision, and expressed a desire to have the plan put in operation as quickly as possible. Every inducement was made to electrical companies to furnish the motive power instead of the bridge itself supplying it. The first bids asked for were returned, and others at a cheaper rate were asked for and sent in, but even these were at figures so much higher than the estimated cost, as figured by the Committee of Trustees, that the second bids were all rejected.

The Edison Illuminating Company offered to furnish the required amount of electricity at the rate of $196.21 a day, or $86,724 a year. The bid of the Brooklyn Heights Company was $188 a day, or $68,620 a year. Mr. Henriques, as Chairman of the committee appointed to look into the matter, reported that the cost of a plant, including one battery, boilers, generator, engines, piping and connection, switchboard, electrical apparatus, extension of power house, foundations and settings, would be $54,000. Added to this is $6,000, allowed for contingencies, making a total of $60,000. It was pointed out that the present plant is antiquated, being one of the first plants erected, and the committee therefore recommend that it be removed. By taking out the old dynamos and engines and making an extension, there will be enough space to permit of a new outfit being put in, and this will be capable of furnishing light and heat for the cars and also motive power.

Work will be begun on the new plant immediately, and it should be completed by September. The yearly running expenses of this plant, as itemized by the committee, are to be limited to $9,000 for wages, $21,000 for coal, $353 for water, $1,000 for oil, and $730 for waste, making $28,883. To this is added for interest on cost of plant, depreciation, and repairs, $10,000, making a total of $38,883. This is a very liberal estimate, however, and the yearly expenses, it is expected, will be within $35,000. Chief Engineer Martin was authorized to ask for bids for a battery and boilers, three generators, three engines, piping, connections, switchboard, electrical apparatus, fifty lamps, copper wire, and twenty cars, the latter at $1,000 each. These new cars are required because every train must have one car fitted with the electrical machinery, and the old ones are not serviceable for this.

"It will completely transform bridge traffic," said President Howell, who is quite enthusiastic over the change. "There will be numerous advantages obtained. In the first place, we will save $35,000 a year, and that is quite an item. Then there will be no more blockades. There cannot be a block when we get the electric cars on, for the moment anything happens to the grip or the cable the trolley pole will be thrown on the wire, and only a few seconds lost. One car on every train will be equipped with cable and trolley appliances.

"Another big advantage will be in the absence of all smoke, gas, and steam in the stations, and the discontinuance of waits, caused by the engines backing out after they have shifted a train. In the new method the car which does the switching will be in the train, and will go over the bridge with it. We are now running on 90 seconds' headway, but with the electric cars we will run on a headway of, first, 60 seconds, and then 45 seconds. There will be absolutely no danger of collision, and I hope to see the day when we can run on a headway of 30 seconds.

"Running even on 60 seconds' headway will increase our capacity 50 per cent., and we will be able to take care of 40,000 to 50,000 passengers an hour—that is, going one way. The Brooklyn terminus will be finished in a month. The elevated cars are now running above Sands Street. The New-York terminus will be completed in three months, and we will then be in position to defy criticism. At the Brooklyn terminus there are fifty-two feet of stairway, which is sufficient for the traffic. At the New-York end there is plenty of room."

The Reno elevator people, who proposed putting in inclined elevators at the terminals, had not furnished their fifty-thousand-dollar bond at noon yesterday, and it was understood that their proposition had been abandoned.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—Fred Tyrrell, Garnet; William H. Brown, Wolcott. New-York—C. N. Paddock, Catharine.

GEORGE MUNRO'S WILL FILED.

All the Publisher's Property Left to His Wife and Children.

The will of George Munro, the publisher, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It is dated Feb. 18, 1892, and has two codicils, dated Feb. 8, 1894, and Aug. 1, 1895.

To Mr. Munro's widow, Catherine F. Munro, the free use for life of the house at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, and a life annuity of $10,000 are left. To the testator's eldest son, George W. Munro, the Munro Building, at 17 to 27 Vandewater Street and 49 to 51 Rose Street, and the property at 29 Vandewater Street and 53 Rose Street, are given.

To the eldest daughter, Barbara F. Schurman, wife of President Schurman of Cornell University, is allotted the apartment house known as the Dalhousie, in West Fifty-ninth Street. The testator's second son, John Munro, receives the properties at 196 to 200 Front Street, 21 and 23 Centre Street, 25 Chambers Street, and 1 Reade Street. To the second daughter, Helen L. Munro, the testator devises the properties at 245 Broadway and 2 Murray Street, 208 Greene Street, and, at her mother's death, the residence at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, with the pictures, paintings, books, horses, and carriages, besides a legacy of $50,000. The will also bequeaths to Mr. Munro's bookkeeper, Duncan Buchanan, $3,000.

The remainder of the estate, including the Summer residence at Pine Hill, in the Catskills, is devised in equal shares to the testator's four children.

There are no bequests to public institutions, it having been Mr. Munro's settled policy to be his own executor of such benefactions, and in his lifetime, besides contributing liberally to the support of religious and philanthropic objects, he gave to Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., his native Province, about $500,000 for the purpose of establishing professorships and scholarships.

TO BEGIN ITS FRESH-AIR WORK.

Plans of Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

The fresh-air work of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will soon begin for the season of 1896. It is the endeavor of the association to enable the mothers and children, particularly those suffering from disease and recovering from illness, to secure the benefit of pure air and sunlight, essentials of health which cannot be obtained in the tenements. The single day's outing has often restored to health a person who would, without it, have become a charge to his family, and later to the community, while a fortnight's stay at the home at the critical period of convalescence has saved many a life.

The ocean parties, limited this year to 300, will go three times a week to the association's homes at West Coney Island. The work was extended by means of a trained nurse and kindergarther last year, and the importance of these services was such that the two departments will be continued. A second extension of the work for 1896 will be what may be termed the Department of Food Economy, which will be presided over by a competent person, who will show the girls and the women by daily object lessons how to prepare tasty and nutritious food economically for both well and sick persons. The instruction will be carried on without textbooks, and will depend largely on the tact and personality of the teacher. The kindergartner's work includes talks on the marine objects and insect life around, and from these talks a digression is made to human physiology, ways and means of keeping the body in health being suggested.

Fifty dollars names a room at the Home for Convalescent Children, $25 names a bed for the entire Summer, and $10 will support a child for four weeks at the Home. Checks can be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, or to W. H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

DO NOT EXPECT A GENERAL STRIKE.

Dissatisfied Express Porters Quit and Their Places Were Filled.

There was no indication yesterday that the strike begun last Friday evening by eight porters of the Adams Express Company would extend to other employes. The porters had been receiving $50 a month, and there had been no attempt to lower their wages.

They quit work because, as they said, the hours were too long, and they left the platforms of the receiving depot, Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, clogged with freight. It was too late to fill their places for the night, but on Saturday new men were engaged, and the work has since that time been going on as usual.

President Weir explained yesterday that the cutting down of the pay of some of the employes was the result of an equalization of salaries of those doing the same kind of work. "Frequent complaints had been made," he said, "by employes in contiguous cities, who were holding certain positions in the service of the company, that they were receiving lower salaries than employes in other cities who were performing exactly the same kind of service. About a year ago the Board of Managers appointed a commission to investigate this matter, and on the report of this commission the equalization of salaries was based. This of course, necessitated the reduction of some salaries, but the wages of the porters who struck were not affected. These men are really unskilled laborers, and it was not difficult to fill their places, and our business has been retarded little."

General Manager McWilliams said there was not the slightest probability of a general strike. None of the men working about the depot or on the wagons seemed to have any interest in the matter.

CRITICISM FOR A JUDGE

DR. PARKHURST SPEAKS HIS MIND AS TO PARKER TRIAL.

Things Have a Peculiar Look, and It Would Be Consistent with Judicial Dignity to Make an Explanation, He Says—In Old Times Had to Watch the Police, but Now Necessary to Watch the Bench—No Reply from Judge Cowing.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is dissatisfied with the outcome of the trial of Cornelius B. Parker, who has been called "the Policy King." The case was tried last week before City Judge Rufus B. Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. The Judge discharged the jury, which stood ten to two for conviction after it had considered a verdict for two hours.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Parkhurst is President, was much interested in the trial of Parker, against whose system of policy shops its agents had accumulated much evidence. During the trial of Parker, Chief Detective Dennett of the society keenly watched the proceedings, and it appears that his reports to Dr. Parkhurst prompted the clergyman to criticise Judge Cowing's methods.

At the trial two agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime were ordered from the court, and Dr. Parkhurst maintains that they were orderly, and that what was done to them was simply smiting the society. Exception is taken to the action of the court in shortening the plea for the people by Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, and Dr. Parkhurst is of the opinion that Judge Cowing should have endeavored to compel a unanimous and satisfactory verdict by the jury, especially as one of the two who favored acquittal was wavering.

Dr. Parkhurst, in his criticism, added:

"We don't want to lose our confidence in our Judges, and shall keep open minds to any elucidation which Judge Cowing, in particular, may be able to furnish, but as things are now, the outlook is a bad one. The situation is an ugly one."

"I have made no charge against Judge Cowing," said Dr. Parkhurst last evening.

"I have simply said things have a peculiar look, and it seems to me it would be perfectly consistent with Judge Cowing's judicial dignity to explain the matter from his standpoint, and thus give us an opportunity of cherishing that confidence in the bench which no one more than I desires to see it possible to cherish.

"Yes, I did say that in the old times we had to watch the police, but that now the police are doing well, and that it seems necessary to watch the bench.

"A good many complaints are coming to us from members of the police force to this effect, that no matter how hard they work, and no matter what efforts they put forth in the direction that we have taken, a number of the Judges show no sympathy with their efforts, and 'turn the police down.'

"And most of these policemen are coming to say that it doesn't pay to be true to duty, and that is one motive that has actuated us toward keeping a careful watch on the judiciary that we have taken, and keeping, and which will very likely issue in a criticism of one or two other Judges before we are through."

"I have no desire," said Judge Cowing last night, "to enter into any discussion with Dr. Parkhurst about my judicial action. The case of Parker is one of record and speaks for itself. So—I have nothing more to say."

Parker is to be retried next month.

MRS. WHITTAKER TO BE ARRAIGNED.

Inquests on Her Mother and Father Concluded at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, May 4.—The testimony in the inquest on the death of Jacob Snyder was concluded this afternoon.

Dr. Banks testified that he was called to prescribe for Mr. Snyder, and found him suffering from gastro-intestinal irritation, caused by irritant poison. At the consultation with Drs. Swartwout and Cuddeback they came to the same conclusion.

Coroner Harding charged the jury, and it retired.

The verdict in the case of Mrs. Frances Snyder was opened. It reads: "Mrs. Frances Snyder came to her death by arsenical poisoning, administered by some person, and suspicion points to Mrs. Martha Whittaker."

The jury in the case of Jacob Snyder rendered the following verdict: "Jacob Snyder came to his death by arsenical poisoning, either taken accidentally or administered by some person or persons unknown to the jury."

Mrs. Martha Whittaker, daughter of the victims, who has been under surveillance at the Port Jervis Hospital since the death of her parents, will be arraigned to-morrow morning before a Magistrate on a charge of murder, and will probably be held for the Grand Jury on the strength of the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

The Election in Red Bank, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., May 4.—At the municipal election held here to-day the following ticket, which was nominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans, was elected: Chief Commissioner—O. F. Davis; Assistant Commissioners—M. F. Cornwell, P. T. Brady, W. P. Frey, and Samuel Sabath. The board will stand three Republicans and two Democrats. A. C. Harrison, Town Clerk, is also a Republican. At a meeting held by the retiring board this morning, John S. Applegate was appointed on the Board of Water Commissioners.

MESSENGER BOYS ON BICYCLES.

A New System Started by the American District Company.

An extensive change in the system of the American District Messenger Company was begun yesterday, when twenty messengers used bicycles in delivering messages. It is hoped that before long all the messengers will be provided with bicycles. When the company decided to use bicycles twenty boys who were known to be good riders were picked out, and were told to be at the office at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning. They were all on time, each dressed in his new uniform of blue and brown, with short leggins. They were assigned to duty at various offices above Twenty-third Street.

A crowd of people gathered about the place and applauded the messengers as they left the office and lined up along the Fifth Avenue curb, each grasping the handle bars of a new bicycle.

"Mount! Go!" called out Superintendent Rayens. At the word each messenger mounted his bicycle, circled about the Plaza until satisfied that he was firmly on his wheel, and then started for the office to which he was assigned. The start was made so quickly and with so little friction that the crowd again applauded.

"This is simply a preliminary step," said Superintendent Rayens. "The entire service is to be remodeled. We are seeking to get a better class of boys, and to appeal to their pride and ambition to perform faithful service. A system of promotions has been established, and every boy will be made to feel that he can rise to a higher and more responsible position by hard and conscientious work. A boy of ordinary intelligence can learn to ride a bicycle in a day, so that there will be no trouble on that score. It will not be long before the entire department, up town and down town, will be equipped with bicycles, and the efficiency of the service will be doubled."

PEDDLER PERSECUTED BY POLICE.

Was Discharged from Arrest on Mr. Blumberg's Testimony.

Gabriel Kohn was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Murphy, who swore that his prisoner, a toy peddler, had violated a city ordinance by staying in one place on West Fourteenth Street more than ten minutes. Kohn declared that he had been in the place not more than three minutes.

At this point a man stepped up to the Magistrate's desk and said that he was Julius Blumberg, a manufacturing stationer, and a member of a Good Government club.

"I have carefully investigated this man's case," he said, "and have found that he is a consumptive, and that his wife is also a victim of that disease. Under the most favorable circumstances he cannot make more than $3 a week, and he has told me that the police have harassed him so much that he has found it almost impossible to make that amount. He was unjustly arrested last Thursday, on a charge similar to the one now brought against him, and Magistrate Wentworth dismissed the complaint. I made an arrangement with the prisoner to follow him to-day when he appeared on Fourteenth Street. I was on the other side of the street this morning when he put his basket down on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. I looked at my watch and saw that it was exactly 10:48 o'clock. From the time Kohn put his basket down until he was arrested was exactly two minutes and a quarter."

Murphy denied Mr. Blumberg's statement, but Magistrate Mott discharged the prisoner. Mr. Blumberg took Policeman Murphy's number, and declared that he would make a complaint to the Police Commissioners.

SOROSIS'S FINAL MEETING.

Rival Claims of Music, Art, and Literature Set Forth.

Sorosis held its last monthly meeting of the season yesterday.

The Waldorf ballroom, with its crowd of closely seated guests, was warm, and on a lovely May day it is difficult to concentrate the attention indoors upon even so important a question as to "Which Has Most Uplifted Humanity—Music, Art, or Literature?"

That was the subject for discussion, and brave Sorosis women resurrected history and tradition from Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the east side of New-York to prove that either music, literature, or art, as the case might be, was the superior. To an outsider it would have seemed that literature should have received great credit, for the decisions at which the Sorosis speakers arrived on every side of the question were supported largely by quotations from Plato, Carlyle, Ruskin, Lubbock, and half a hundred other distinguished writers, who were levied upon to point the morals and adorn the discussion.

There was music in the first part of the afternoon by the Sorosis Carol Club. Miss Lucille Saunders sang charmingly, and Mrs. Alizon Crowell-Smith gave some delightful recitations.

Engineer Peary's Leave.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Navy Department to-day granted Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, six months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad. It is said that Lieut. Peary will go to Labrador and endeavor to secure for the Philadelphia Academy of Science an immense meteor which fell in that latitude some time ago.

OFFER TEN TIMES AMOUNT

PLENTY OF BIDS FOR CITY BONDS AT HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

Controller Says This Points Out Several Truths, Among Them that Greater New-York Has Not Injured the City's Credit—Would Return to Old Rate—One Firm Likely to Get All the Securities Under Present Interest.

Controller Fitch opened bids yesterday for $4,039,502.84 in the gold, 3½ per cent. bonds and stocks of the city.

Almost all these bonds were offered for sale about a month ago at 3 per cent., and out of the whole amount offered only $175,000 was bid for. This was considerable of a surprise, and at the Controller's request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment raised the rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

This quickened the demand for the bonds, and when they were offered again yesterday the issue was oversubscribed ten times. Many of the largest bond-buying houses in Wall Street were in the competition to get the bonds this time.

Much to Controller Fitch's satisfaction, there were fifty-five bids in the box when he opened it, and they ranged from 100 to par on small lots from $25,000 to $100,000.

Speyer & Co. bid for the entire issue, offering 102.7563. Vermilye & Co. also asked for the entire issue, and outbid Speyer & Co. by offering 104.080 and accrued interest.

The bonds will doubtless be awarded to Vermilye & Co. Their bid was for all or none. Arbuckle Brothers bid for several lots, their figures ranging from 104.29 to 102.61. Blake Brothers' bid from 101.66 to 102.10. Lewishon Brothers bid for $200,000 in twenty-five-thousand-dollar lots, at 106⅝, 107, 105½, 106, 105, 106, and 109.

E. C. Stanwood of Boston bid for $100,000 at $104.77. The New-York Life Insurance Company offered from 101.51 to 102.56 for $1,000,000 worth of bonds.

The Dry Dock Savings Institution offered only par and accrued interest. Maitland, Phelps & Co. bid for $100,000 in fifty-thousand-dollar lots at 101.84 and 102.37.

Police Commissioner Andrews, for the Police Pension Fund, offered 103.46 for $300,000 worth on the 1910 issue, 103.64 for the 1911 issue, 104.48 for the 1916 issue, and 105.81 for the 1926 issue.

There were several other bids at about the same rate. They will be tabulated, and the award will probably be made to Vermilye & Co. to-day. After the bids were opened Controller Fitch said:

The sale of the city bonds at the prices offered seems to me to demonstrate several things which are of general interest.

One is that the proposed creation of the Greater New-York has not injured the credit of the city. At the time that we failed to sell the 3 per cent. bonds the bill for consolidation was being considered in the Legislature and its passage was doubtful. Since then it has been passed by both houses and seems likely to be signed by the Governor. Yet this action is followed by a large number of bids for our bonds at fair premiums.

Another fact proved by the result of this sale is that there is plenty of money ready to be loaned us in this city if we will deserve to have it loaned to us, and that it is only our own fault if we have to pay higher interest from year to year. In this view it is a matter of great regret that with a money market like this to rely upon we should have been forced to raise the rate from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

We should try by economy in city expenditures and a reduction instead of an increase of our bonded debt to get back upon the 3 per cent. basis as soon as we can. We are obliged to borrow money constantly, and will be for years to come, and our rate of interest will go down again to 3 per cent. or below, or go up to 4 per cent. or more, depending on how we increase or decrease our yearly expenses and our permanent debt.

Another and most important and interesting fact is that, even by the higher rate of interest which we are forced to pay, we borrow our money at cheaper rates than the National Government. At the recent sale of 4 per cent. Government bonds an average price was realized which resulted in the purchaser netting about 3½ per cent. on his investment. At the price at which city bonds sold to-day the purchasers will net only about 3.23.

In tabulated form it is shown that Vermilye & Co. were the highest average bidders. Their premium amounted to $105,177.27, which is more than the highest combination of other bidders. The amount bid exceeded $41,000,000, which is ten times in excess of the amount asked for in the sale.

RETURNS HOME TO STAND TRIAL.

Paymaster Webster of the Navy Accused of Misrepresentation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The United States cruiser Concord, detached from the Asiatic station, arrived last night, after an uneventful voyage of ten days from Honolulu.

On board the Concord was Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster of the gunboat Yorktown, who exchanged places with Paymaster Kerr of the Concord under the instructions of Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

Webster is charged with having, through misrepresentation, obtained $2,500 in cash from the late Mrs. W. H. Tobin of this city, whose son he had engaged as his assistant. The money was given Webster by Mrs. Tobin as a cash bond to protect the Paymaster from any errors or indiscretions on the part of her son. Tobin was discharged at Yokohama at his own request, but the executors of Mrs. Tobin have been unable to secure a return of the alleged bond. The matter was reported to the Navy Department, and Webster was ordered home on the first vessel for court-martial.

The Transit of the "Red Dragon."

. . . By Eden Phillpotts.

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SYNOPSIS.

At the time when Philip II. of Spain was tightening his grip on the Netherlands, 300 years ago, a rebellion of the Prince of Orange's partisans was imminent in Brussels. Feria Manrique, a veteran of Philip's army, living in retirement in Brussels, is summoned to the presence of the Spanish Countess de Mirando by Count Mena de Velasco, a Chamberlain of the Regent Duchess. Velasco tells Manrique that the Countess wishes him to carry a valuable diamond, known as the "Red Dragon," to the Countess's husband, at Mons. Manrique having gained great fame for a previous exploit of the kind. Together they wait on the Countess.

PART II.

AT THE PALACE.

Count Mena de Velasco and his guard approached the ancient palace of the Dukes of Brabant, at that time the residence of the Court. A cavalcade, destined to accompany the Duchess, was now in readiness. Her coach waited, and every moment a new rumor ran through the great company that she was coming, while outside high iron railings which surrounded the square many hundreds of the more peaceful burghers of Brussels had assembled to watch, as from the auditorium of a theatre, the changing scene and the reigning terror of their rulers.

Dismounting at a side entrance, Count de Velasco gave his horse to a soldier, and, accompanied by Manrique, passed quickly into the great hall of the palace—that noble chamber where, eleven short years before, Charles V. made his famous abdication in behalf of Philip. Now the members of the States General occupied it.

The Count, hearing that doubt and uncertainly still held the Regent's heart, pushed forward, with Manrique at his heels, threaded his way through sundry corridors across a large apartment or two—all empty save for scared conclaves of lackeys—and then knocked at a certain door.

It was Dorothea, Countess de Mirando, herself, who welcomed him; and Manrique smiled within his helm to see a fair lady of the Castilian type—the land he loved best in the world.

She was a dark beauty, but fear, though it brightened her eyes, had not dimmed the lustre of her sun-kissed cheeks. She came forward, and Count Velasco, plunging without delay into the matter, explained that Manrique was willing to bear the "Red Dragon" to Mons.

"Then it is well," said she, "and I rate his valor high, for all men know the King hath crowned Manrique with laurel and made him free of steel. Yet I perceive his mail is not rusted, and becomes him handsomely. Truly, Manrique, the Count, my husband—a name not unknown to thee—shall reward thee well."

"Madame," said the old soldier, "he that serves the Count is not ill paid if he hear but his mistress's voice in thanks. And now I pray that I may address certain words to thy ear alone; for—"

"I want not thy secret, Manrique," said the lady, abruptly. "It is enough that you undertake the charge."

"Nay, gracious madame, nor am I like to impart what the King himself has suffered me to keep hidden from all men. But as, upon the occasion of my mission with the Cardinal's dispatch, I left to one man full directions how to act under certain circumstances, so now I would leave the like for the better safety of this great diamond."

Thereupon Count de Velasco left the apartment, and, save for two chamber-women who stood at the further extremity of it, and beyond earshot, the soldier found himself alone with his new mistress. Then the Countess spoke:

"Manrique, thou art, as I think, of Castilian, and in this plaguy land of eternal rain and eternal heresies 'tis sweet to see those of that."

"Madame, you may trust me with your life."

"But this is a far greater thing."

"Then first the measure of precaution I named. May it please your maidens to place ink, quill, and paper before me, and I will set down a form of words only to be read by thee shouldst thou hear I have not reached Mons."

Writing materials were furnished him, and the Countess was amazed to see the man had made no idle boast when he said that he could write. Laboriously he penned a line or two, then sealed the packet with wax and handed it to Donna Dorothea.

"If I come not to thy lord at Mons, break up this, Madame, but should I reach the Count in safety, then I would have you burn it unread."

She promised to obey, and at the same time Velasco returned.

"The seigneurs will strive with her Grace," he announced, "and urge her by all holy things to abandon her contemplated departure and remain in Brussels. President Viglius hath announced that the citizens hold the seven gates. The old man's knees shake in his robe of office, and he weeps amber, like a sea fowl."

"Mayhap the silver tongue of Orange will bate her Grace's first intention," said the Countess; but Velasco shook his head.

"Build not upon it," he said. "Any moment may see the Court upon its way to Mons. Meanwhile, the 'Red Dragon' of the Mirandos must quit Brussels ere evil betide. The responsibility is on my shoulders, and I would it were not so. You trust Manrique, lady?"

"Aye, seigneur; for his heart first beat in Castile; his eyes have mirrored the mountains of Toledo; he hath seen my home. Aye, Mirando, Mirando!" she cried, a flush brightening her cheek, and a mist rising in her eyes, "would that thou wert this

Then He Knocked at a Certain Door.

good honest soldier's destination rather than Mons, and I his charge instead of this red Mexican stone."

She turned to a bureau as she spoke, unlocked it, and brought forth an ivory casket about two inches in height, and with the circumference of a penny piece.

At sight of it Manrique shook his head.

"I cannot assure the safety of a concern so bulky," he declared. "Give me your diamond, and that shall be safe; but if ill falls upon this receptacle, I hold myself unblamed."

Opening her little casket, Donna Dorothea displayed the historic treasure which it contained, and even Manrique was struck with great admiration at the spectacle of an extraordinary diamond. It appeared alive to its core with light, with fire and wondrous brilliance; for a living, palpitating drop of pure adamant was the "Red Dragon," clear as crystal, with every facet a star. The diamond, though not really red, had an infinitely fine, rose-pink hue, and it gleamed from the bezel of a heavy gold ring.

"'Tis thus I picture an angel's tear," said Donna Dorothea.

Velasco took it from the Countess and exhibited it to Manrique, who carefully and silently examined the glorious stone.

"This diamond," said he, at length, "must be removed from its golden mounting."

The lady gave permission, and Velasco, with a little left-handed dagger, pricked the diamond from out the ring; next, he put the stone into the ivory box, and gave both to Manrique, while, lastly, he returned the gold setting to its owner.

The soldier now consented to be absolutely responsible for the diamond, but his mistress asked another question before he departed.

"Pardon a woman's curiosity, Manrique," said the Countess, as he was about to retire with the "Red Dragon" safe in its ivory case beneath his breast-plate. "Forgive a woman, and tell me this much: Can it be thou wilt dare to swallow the 'Dragon?' I ask for thy good. One did so long years agone, and perished miserably."

"Nay, Countess; for in truth it were death to swallow this creature of razor edges. 'Twould stick fast in some organ of vital existence, and so make an end of me. This 'Red Dragon' would of a surety slay any who offered to him the hospitality of his body. Moreover, the sword of a foe might make rough quest and find it there."

So saying, Manrique bowed low, and took his leave. Count de Velasco accompanied him, having somewhat to say, and that pertinent. He directed the soldier to set forth at midnight by way of the Caudenberg Gate, gave him at the same time a password, and then bade him begone.

"Recollect that speed is above all essential," was the Count's last advice. "Take the fleetest steed thou knowest, and burden not thyself with many weapons to retard thy progress. Thy mission is a secret, and thou wilt not be molested."

Then the soldier withdrew, and half an

Velasco Pricked the Diamond from Out the Ring.

hour later was back in his home under the double towers of the church of St. Gudule.

Manrique's preparations were soon made. He bid the woman who saw to his needs prepare a meal better than common, and have it ready for him at dusk. Then he put off his mail, locked himself in his solitary room, and was invisible for some hours. The mistress of the house heard no sound during this period, save the slow rasping of a file; and that only when she stopped at the door to listen.

During that afternoon Manrique visited a friend, and hired a gray Flemish mare of vast bone and muscle. The massive beast was also accounted a swift traveler for those days, and she had oftentimes carried mailed men. Indeed, during the previous December, in that famous jousting which followed on Prince Alexander of Parma's wedding with Princess Maria of Portugal, the gray mare had borne herself right handsomely in the lists.

From the Caudenberg Gate of Brussels Feria Manrique rode forth an hour before midnight on the twenty-second day of August, 1566. He had not followed Count de Velasco's advice in every particular, for, though his helmet was exchanged for a cap of cloth, and a woolen doublet covered his body, yet the soldier's steel breastplate lay beneath his innocent raiment, and the sword which he had polished that morning with such industry now hung suspended from his side.

The road—wild and lonely enough for the most part—

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION STILL NARROW, BUT PRICES CONTINUE FIRM.

More than $2,000,000 Gold to be Shipped To-day—Bay State Gas the Leader of the Market in Activity and Strength—London Doing Little—Granger Issues Score Fractional Advances—Gratifying Railway Earnings.

MONDAY—P. M.

While the market was very narrow to-day, its tone was firm. There is apparently no pressure to sell stocks, and those who have short contracts outstanding find it impossible to cover at a profit. The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amounted to $2,150,000, but the incident caused no uneasiness. A large part of to-morrow's outgo is destined for Russia, a premium equal to about $1,000 on every $1,000,000 shipped being paid on gold for that country.

Bay State Gas was to-day's speculative feature. It opened at 27 and closed at 31⅞, its net gain being 6¼ points, and the trading in it amounting to 17,520 shares. The upward movement began in the latter part of last week in Boston, and is said to be based on a settlement of all differences between the rival companies in Boston. Legislation favorable to the gas combination is also promised from the Massachusetts Legislature at an early day. Incidentally also the same kind of a deal is to be made with the Dominion Coal Company, which is to be mutually beneficial. Bay State Gas, however, has been the medium through which the traders have been victimized severely on several occasions, and the resentment toward the stock is well expressed in the reading given to the tape abbreviation, "B. S. G." by devotees of the ticker. They call it "Boston's Skin Game."

London did little in to-day's market, but probably bought more than it sold. The Granger stocks were firm at fractional advances, Rock Island's gross earnings for April, estimated, show an increase of $23,147. St. Paul, for the fourth week in April, has a gain in gross of over $75,000. Denver and Rio Grande for the last week of April gained $1,300, and for the month, $35,800. Earnings of other companies were also satisfactory. Sugar and Tobacco were less active than usual, and both closed practically unchanged. Rubber was depressed, the common declining 1⅜ and the preferred 7½ points, on a report that the ex-President of the company had determined to build a rival plant. Other stocks were without special feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper on call is: Sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 4@5 per cent.; four months' prime names, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,728,695; balances, $6,242,350; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,288.

Money on call in London, 1½@3½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88⅝ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅞@4.89 for demand, $4.89@4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telecount, San Francisco, New-Orleans—Commercial, par; telegraphic, 10c premium. Savannah—65c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATEMENTS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,962,726
Exports for same period	18,137,358
Net imports	$825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, 1907, and the 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ⅛, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, ¼. Thousands were $10,620 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½; $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109¾; $2,500 do at 110; $95,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¾@117⅞@117¾, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1891	..	94½
4s, r. 1907	..	109
4s, c. 1907	..	117⅝
4s, r. 1925	..	117⅞
4s, c. 1925	..	117¾
5s, r. 1904	..	112½
5s, c. 1904	..	112½
Currency 6s, 1898	..	103½
Currency 6s, 1899	..	105½
Cherokee 4s, 1896	..	100
Cherokee 4s, 1897	..	100
Cherokee 4s, 1898	..	100
Cherokee 4s, 1899	..	100

In State securities, $38,000 South Carolina 6s, non-funding, sold at 1½, and $3,000 Alabama, Class A, at 106.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Mechanics'	189
American Ex	170	National Union	200
Central National	122	New-Amsterdam	190
Chatham	200	New-York	234
Commerce	202	N. Y. County	600
Corn Exchange	282	Ninth National	112
First Nat. of S. I	115	Nat. B'k N. Amer	130
Fourth National	180	Phenix	109
Gallatin National	290	Republic	147
Hanover	312	Seaboard National	167
Irving	137½	Third National	105
Leather Mf'r's	176	Tradesmen's	95
Lincoln National	250	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	Western National	110¼
Market & Fulton	200		

There were sales of 80 shares of Fourth National at 181; 5 shares America at 325; 13 shares North America at 130, and 4 shares Broadway at 238.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The market was again monopolized by New-York Biscuit and Diamond Match. The former opened at 107, advanced rapidly to 108½, declined to 106, and closed at 106¾. Diamond Match opened strong at 248, sold off to 244, and closed at 246. The insiders still profess not to know of any reason for the advance in Biscuit except as has already been stated in regard to the good condition of the company and the belief that it will be easily able to maintain its present dividends. West Chicago again showed some degree of strength, selling at 107. Bank clearings were $21,947,794. Money loaned at 6@7 per cent. on time and 6 per cent. on call.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Strawboard	*42	..	*43	..
Ace & Chic. C. & D	*67¾	..	68	68½
Chic. Brew. & Malt	15½	16¼	15½	16
Chic. Brew. & Malt, pf.	*42	..	42¾	43½
Chic. P. & P. Co	*40	..	40	42
Chic. P. & P. Co., pf.	49	51	48	51
Chic. S. S. R.T. (Alley L.)	* 1½	..	*1½	..
Chic. City Railway	275	278	276	280
Chicago Telephone	164	165	164	170
Diamond Match of Ill	*246	..	*242¾	..
Lake st. Elev. Ry	*27¼	..	*27¼	..
Metropolitan Elevated	22½	..	22½	22¾
Mil. & Chic. Brew	15½	16¾	15½	16¼
Mil. & Chic. Brew., pf.	41¾	42½	*42½	..
New-York Biscuit	*106¾	..	*105¾	..
North Chic. St. R. R.	*252	..	250½	251½
National Railway	109	110	109	110
Street's W. S. C. L	15	16	*15	..
West Chic. St. R. R.	*106½	..	*105¼	..
Western Stone	72	..	72	74¾

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99½	99	99¼
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*62	..	*61	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37	39¾	37½	40
Chic. City Ry. 4½s	99¾	100	99¾	100
Chic. Gas L. & Coke 5s	90¾	91¼	90¾	91
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	83	82	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*74	..	72	73
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*72	..	71	..
Metropolitan Elevated 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
N. Chic. City Ry. R. 4½s	103¾	104	..	..
N. Chic. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102	..	102	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98¾	99	98¾	99¼

* Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150¾	150	150¾	..	150	152	87
American Cotton Oil	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	13⅜	14¼	155
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	..	58½	58¾	5
American Express	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	..	124¾	103½	..
American Sugar Refineries	125	125¾	124½	125	..	103	116	180
*American Sugar Refineries pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	..	98½	96	11,960
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	94¼	94½	..	68	68¼	11,960
American Tobacco	67½	68	66¾	68	+ ⅛	95	100	126
American Tobacco pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	..	25½	26½	28
American Tobacco pf	25¾	25¾	25½	25¼	..	10	16½	700
Ann Arbor pf	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛	24	24¼	650
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅜	31⅞	32	17,520
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	31⅞	31⅞	27	31⅞	+0¼	50¼	51	220
*Bay State Gas	60¼	60¼	50¼	50¼	— ½	17½	17½	450
Canada Southern	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	..	70½	70¼	7,737
Chesapeake & Ohio	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛	81¼	81⅜	5,320
Chicago Gas, t. r	81¾	81¾	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅜	106¼	106⅜	1,010
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	106⅛	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅜	145¾	149	90
Chicago & Northwestern	149	149¼	149	149¼	..	79	79½	6,963
Chicago & Northwestern pf	79	79½	78¾	79½	+ ⅜	128¾	129	522
C., M. & St. Paul	79	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅝	71⅞	72½	2,096
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	128½	127½	127½	..	35	35½	200
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72	72¼	71⅞	72	+ ⅛	35	31⅝	300
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜	32	32	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¾	31	30¾	32	..	103	31½	164	200
Consolidation Coal	32	32	32	32	..	163	164	364
Consolidated Gas Company	163½	163½	163½	163½	+ ⅛	161	162	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161	161	161	161	+1	49½	50	4,575
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½	19	19¼	50
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	19½	19½	19	19	..	14¾	15	655
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	36⅜	36⅝	100
General Electric	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	+ ¼	37	37	100
Iowa Central pf	29	29	29	29	+ ½	82	85	10
Laclede Gas	86	86	86	86	..	27½	72	150
Laclede Gas pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+1¼	150	151	130
Lake Erie & Western pf	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¼	52¼	52⅜	2,200
Lake Shore	52½	52½	51¾	52½	+ ¼	9	9¼	200
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	+ ⅛	9	13	1,621
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8¾	9	..	11½	109½	273
Manhattan Beach	11½	11½	11	11	..	109	109½	250
Manhattan Con	108½	109½	108½	109½	+ ½	107½	109	100
Metropolitan Traction	107½	108	107½	108	+ ½	96½	97½	100
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ¼	51½	52½	700
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ¼	69¾	70¼	500
Minnesota Iron	69	70	69	70	+1	12	12½	450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	..	27⅜	27⅝	1,019
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜	25¾	28¾	3
Missouri Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	..	163	164½	717
Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	..	53⅝	26¾	27
*National Lead Company	26¾	26¾	26	26¾	..	91	91¾	150
*National Lead Company pf	92	92	92	92	+1	17	19	100
National Linseed Oil	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½	106½	107	390
New-Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	..	172	175	400
New-York Central	170	170	169	169	—1	78	79	385
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	79	79	79	79	—1	9¼	9½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	79	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼	24¾	25½	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛	5⅝	5⅞	3,025
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛	5⅞	6	200
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	..	1⅝	1⅞	21
North American	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	..	..
Northern Pacific, t. r	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜	12½	12⅝	1,357
Northern Pacific pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛	14¼	14⅜	100
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	14½	14½	14½	14½	..	15⅜	15¾	100
Ontario Mining	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..	17	28	200
Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	..	27¼	28	300
Oregon R. & Nav., all ss. paid	27	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼	12⅝	12¾	984
Pacific Mail	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	160	163	100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	162	162	161	161	— ½	114½	116	400
Pullman Palace Car Company	115	115	115	115	— ½	44¾	45	375
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛	20	20½	920
St. Paul & Omaha	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼	31⅜	31⅝	900
Southern Pacific	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼	30	30½	600
Southern Railway pf	30½	30½	30	30	— ¼	8⅝	8¾	40
Tennessee Coal & Iron	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	5	5¼	100
Union Pacific	5	5	5	5	..	21	21	2,587
U. S. Cordage, t. r	20	20	20	20	— ½	9¼	9¼	5,700
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	64	64⅜	3,985
*United States Leather	62½	62½	61¾	62½	— ⅛	24¾	25	505
*United States Leather pf	26	26	23¾	23¾	—1⅜	82	84½	50
United States Rubber	84½	84½	84	84	—3½	7	7½	100
United States Rubber pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	16	18¾	1,112
Wabash	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	..	85¾	86¼	1,900
Wabash pf	86	86	85¾	86	..	10¾	10¾	300
Western Union Telegraph	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜	35½	38¼	50
Wheeling & Lake Erie	36½	36⅝	36	36⅜	— ⅜	2½	2¾	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..	..	..	117,457
Wisconsin Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total sales.....

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem	.20	.20	.20	.20	..	..	..	100

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 8s	1,000	108			
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	71¾			
Atch, Top & San Fe 4s	7,000	80⅛			
	1,500	80⅛			
	8,000	80¼			
	1,000	80⅛			
	70,000	80⅛			
Adjustment 4s	10,000	44⅝			
	10,000	44⅞			
	5,000	44¼			
	2,000	44¼			
	18,000	44⅜			
	4,000	44⅜			
Austin & Northwstn 1st	11,000	87½			
Bur, Cedar Rap & N 1st	4,000	108¼			
	500	107½			
Collat Trust 5s	2,000	102¼			
	2,000	102½			
	3,000	102⅝			
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	5,000	97½			
	1,000	97¾			
Chi, R & Q Cons 7s	5,000	119			
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	20,000	101¼			
Chi, E. Ill 1st Gen 5s	3,000	99½			
Chicago & Erie 1st	2,000	108¾			
Chicago G L & C Co 1st	6,000	93¼			
Chicago & Ind Coal 1st	2,000	100¼			
Chi & North Pac 1st	2,000	46			
Trust Receipts	2,000	95½			
Chicago & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933	7,000	109¾			
Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s	6,000	104⅞			
	6,000	105			
Chi, R I & Pac Deb 5s	1,000	96½			
	1,000	96			
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	126¾			
	3,000	126½			
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st	2,000	106½			
Col & Greenville 1st	17,000	112¼			
Denver & R Grande 1st	3,000	110½			
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	1,000	108¾			
Erie 4s, Prior Bonds	18,000	94½			
Erie General Lien 3-4s	2,000	66⅞			
Galv, H & H 5s	10,000	82¾			
Galv, Harris & San An Mex & Pac Division 5s	7,000	90½			
	6,000	90¾			
General Elec Co Deb 5s	2,000	92			
Illinois Central	6,000	103			
Western Line 1st 4s	15,000	115½			
International & Gt N 1st	5,000	97½			
Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000	93⅝			
Laclede Gas Light Co of St Louis 1st 5s	2,000	104½			
L S & M So 1st Coupon	10,000	114			
Lex Ave & Pav Fy 1st	1,000	113⅜			
	3,000	113¾			
Louis, N A & Chi 1st	1,000	113½			
Louis, N A & Chi Cons	11,000	99⅞			
Louis, N A & Chi Q M	6,000	72			
	6,000	72¼			
Metropolitan Elevd 1st	6,000	119⅛			
	1,000	119⅜			
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	75⅞			
	7,000	76			
Mich Central Cons 7s	5,000	115			
	1,000	115¼			
Midland of N J 1st	2,000	113¾			
Mil & St P G M 4s	2,000	95½			
Series A	4,000	95½			
Mil & St Paul	Chi & Pac 6s	11,000	117½		
		10,000	117⅝		
Chicago & Pacific Wn 5s	8,000	114½			
	4,000	114⅜			
I & D Ext	15,000	130			
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾			
	5,000	59⅝			
	4,000	59¾			
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	86¾			
	6,000	86¼			
	4,000	86¼			
Missouri Pac 1st Cons	4,000	91½			
Minn & St L 1st	6,000	107½			
Pacific Extension	14,000s15F	118⅝			
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	66½			
N Y Central 1st Coup	5,000	120			
N Y Central Deb 4s	2,000	103½			
N Y Central Deb 5s Registered	1,000	107			
N Y Chi & St Louis 4s	1,000	103⅜			
	4,000	103¼			
N Y Ontario & Western Refunding 4s	10,000	88			
N Y Ont & Wn Con 5s	5,000	109½			
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	2,000	117			
North Pac & Mon 1st	10,000	99			
Trust Co Certfs	10,000	99			
Oregon R & Navign 1st	4,000	110¼			
Oregon Short Line 6s	9,000	112¼			
Trust Co Certfs	8,000	106½			
People's G & C, Chicago 2d Gtd 6s	1,000	80			
Philа & Readg Gen 4s	6,000	80¼			
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s	2,000	96			
Series A	6,000s30F	110¼			
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	10,000s10F	90½			
Richmond & Danville 6s	1,000	119			
Rio Grande Westn 1st	7,000	70			
Rome, Wat & Ogd Cons	4,000	117			
St Jo & Grand Island 1st Trust Co Certfs	10,000	43½			
St L & Iron Mountain	2,000	107			
Arkan Br Ext 5s	3,000	100			
St L & Iron Mountain	1,000	101			
Cairo, Ark & T 1st	1,000	100			
St L & Iron Mount 2d	1,000	79½			
St L & Iron Mount 5s	1,000	112¼			
St Louis & F G M 6s	2,000	112¼			
St Louis & S F Con 4s	2,000	83			
St Louis, Kan & North	2,000	33½			
St Chas Bridge 1st	1,000	106			
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Reduc to 4½s	10,000s20F	105¾			
	10,000	105¾			
Montana Extension 4s	5,000	86½			
	3,000	86⅛			
San Antonio & Ar P 4s	1,000	93¾			
	20,000	93⅞			
South Pacific of Cal 1st	10,000	93¾			
Southern Railway 1st 5s	14,000	93⅞			
	4,000	92⅞			
	12,000	93			
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	2,000	90			
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	5,000	22¾			
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	1,000	103			
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	2,000	95½			
Union Pac Ext S F 8s	2,000	93			
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	10,000	39			
Wabash 1st 5s	9,000	106¼			
Det & Chi Ext	10,000	99			
West Shore Gtd 4s	8,000	106			
	1,000c	105¾			
	1,000	105¾			
	41,000	106			
Western N Y & Penn 1st	8,000	105¾			
Total sales					$919,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 62½; Erie, ¼, to 15⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 80⅜, and Reading, ⅛, to 6⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 99¼, and Atchison, ⅜, to 16½. New-York Central sold at 100⅜, and Louisville and Nashville at 53⅛. British consols declined 3-16, to 110⅝, for both money and the account.

LONDON, May 4—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 95c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 15½c for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the accounts of Louise & Co., Limited, of London, from the incorporation of the company, April 20, 1895, to Feb. 22, 1896, show a profit for the ten months of £13,257. The Directors now recommend on the ordinary shares an additional dividend of 5 per cent., making a total for the ten months of 8½ per cent., and on the founders' shares a dividend of 15s per share.

—Erie Telegraph and Telephone has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable to stockholders by check, to be mailed May 18. Transfer books will close May 9 and reopen June 10.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	39	41
American Grocery 1st	30	40
American Surety Company	212	215
American Typefounders	4½	5
American Typefounders pf	23	25
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	142	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	104	104½
‡Broadway Surface 2d	171	171¾
Brooklyn City Railroad	12	14
Brooklyn Elevated	98	100
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	14	17
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	47	49
Brooklyn Traction pf	106	106¾
†Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	96	97
†Brooklyn Union Gas stock	106¾	107¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st	75	..
†Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	62
Celluloid Company stock	120	123
Central & South American Tel	192	..
Central Cross-Town stock	150	..
Central Park, North & East River	1020	1030
Central Trust Company	..	1
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	30	36
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. 1st	50	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	25	30
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	103	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Detroit, Hillsdale& S. W. R	168	175
Continental Trust	..	53
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	165	170
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	..	..
†Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	100	102½
5 per cent. scrip	99	101
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	335	340
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	¾
Ensley Land Co	68	78
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	213	216
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	765	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	400	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	90	94
Fort Wayne Gas stock	94	96½
Fort Wayne Gas stock 1st 6s	..	60
Grand Central Depot	400	410
Guaranty Trust Company	89	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co	95	100
†H. B. Claflin 2d pf	93	96
H. B. Claflin Company	63½	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	96½	98½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	4	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	24
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	102½	..
†Hoboken Land Imp. Co. 5s	55	58
Hudson River Telephone stock	535	545
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	137	140
Indianapolis Gas stock	107	108¼
Indianapolis Gas bonds	69	71
Ind. Nat. & Illinois Gas stock	78½	80
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	106	..
International Ocean Telegraph	6	7½
Iron Steamboat	93	98
Journeay & Burnham	181	185
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	100
Knickerbocker Trust Company	98	100
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	100
Lawyers' Surety Company	25	30
Little Rock & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	81½	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	71	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock pf	99½	101
Lorillard Company pf	12	16
†Madison Square Garden stock	73	78
†Madison Square Garden 2d	108	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	138	..
Manhattan Trust Company	189	193½
Mechanics' National Bank	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	390	405
Mercantile Trust Company	280	300
Metropolitan Trust Company	194½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	52
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	84½	87½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	240	..
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y	129	132
National Citizens' Bank	203	207
National Bank of Commerce	94	97
National Shoe & Leather Bank	70	..
National Wall Paper stock	98	102
Newburg Electric 6s	53	65
Newburg Electric stock	2½	3½
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	19½	20
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	1¼	..
New-Orleans R. R. Gas Co. stock	40¼	40¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUP., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, April 24, 1896.

Holders of over 92 1-2 0/0 in amount of

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds,

having deposited the same under the Plan and Agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, said Plan and Agreement are hereby declared operative.

Holders of outstanding securities of the above-described issues may still deposit same under the terms of said Plan and Agreement, but only on payment of the following penalties:

On Bonds, Dividend Certificates, Notes and Equipment Stock.... 2 %
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Preferred Stock..... ½%
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Common Stock ..... ¼%

The right is reserved to terminate this privilege of deposit at any time and without notice.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as approving the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices on or before **Thursday, May 7th, 1896,** in order that we may stamp their approval thereon.

The Managers hereby give further notice that they will exclude absolutely from the Plan and Agreement any and all bonds represented by any such unstamped certificate, unless, on or before said date, such certificate shall be so presented and stamped.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

Reorganization OF THE Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

The holders of a majority of all of the abovementioned bonds have assented to the Plan of Reorganization. In view of the fact that large amounts of the securities are held in foreign countries, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stocks and for the payment of the first installment of $4 per share on the deposited stocks to and including the **15TH DAY OF MAY, 1896,** after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on payment of a **PENALTY OF TWO PER CENT.** on the par amount of the bonds and **ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT.** on the par amount of stocks deposited.

Bonds and stocks must be deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

Boston, May 4, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the amount appertaining to the following described coupons, together with interest thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after May 5, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the **UNION TRUST COMPANY,** No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building.

From UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for each coupon due January 1, 1896, (thirty-five dollars) and interest thereon, (seventy-two cents,) in all thirty-five dollars seventy-two cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after April 28 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York, pay Coupons No. 38, due November 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. 2d Mortgage Railroad and Land Bonds, Series "A, B, & C," with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. to April 28 next, upon presentation and surrender thereof.

ALDACE F. WALKER, JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.
New-York, April 25, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May, 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed to May 6 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7. R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.
New-York, April 28th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the office of the company, 41 Park Row, New-York, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 12 o'clock.

GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 125 West 33th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, Room 15, No. 20 Whitehall Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 20, 1896.

The stokholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 7.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will close at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF
RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS,
SERIES G, NOS. 101 TO 250.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to certains resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1896, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, which will be opened on the 20th day of May, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
Dated Stapleton, April 23, 1896.
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1018 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, May 28, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with sheet iron, iron bedsteads, irons, forage caps, spool cotton, tailors' crayons, cotton cord, cotton duck, flags and halliards, gold lace, fur gauntlets, hooks and eyes, wrapping paper, petroleum paper, rope, silk and silk twist, oilcloth shoes, linen thread, linen tent slips, line and rings, twine, clothing size tickets, button toggles. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Delivery of the articles must be commenced prior to July 1 next, and bidders must state the quantities they propose to deliver before that date and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, etc., apply at this office. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1896, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, ETC.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Etc.," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILton, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 25th, 1896, and then opened, for construction of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in stable. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT.

notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the construction and maintenance of an elevated roadway, viaduct, or bridge over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the Port Morris branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to the junction of Webster and Brook Avenues at East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, May 6th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 27th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT.

notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the procuring of new grounds and the erection thereon of buildings for the use of the College of the City of New-York, and to provide the means to pay for the same, and giving authority to its Trustees."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, May 7th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 30th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT.

notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the procuring of new grounds and the erection thereon of buildings for the use of the College of the City of New-York, and to provide the means to pay for the same, and giving authority to its Trustees."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, May 7th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 28th, 1896.

The Cotton Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4.—Cotton strong; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,225 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; Continent, 4,097 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 136,710 bales.

GALVESTON, May 4.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,833 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,812 bales; sales, 504 bales; stock, 27,272 bales, (actual.)

SAVANNAH, May 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 1,511 bales; exports, coastwise, 951 bales; sales, 205 bales; stock, 32,804 bales.

The Utica Market.

UTICA, May 4.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the folowing sales of cheese were made: 60 bxs at 7c; 70 bxs at 7¼c; 200 bxs at 7⅜c; 50 bxs at 8c; 100 bxs large white at 8⅜c; 200 bxs large white at 8⅝c; 735 bxs on commission; 8 pkgs creamery butter at 15c; 30 pkgs creamery butter on commision.

At Little Falls the following sales were made: 60 bxs at 7c; 80 bxs at 7¼c; 130 bxs at 7⅜c; 650 bxs at 8c; 285 bxs on commission; 37 pkgs dairy butter at 14@15c.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Elegance and good taste go hand in hand with factory prices.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

FAIRLY ACTIVE SPECULATION AND PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Grain Markets Weaker at the West and Cables Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Quiet and Steadier—Cotton More Active and Higher—Coffee Dull and Unsettled.

The grain markets had a fair speculative inquiry at the decline forced by the weakness West and abroad, while local shorts covered to a fair amount near the close, and caused a steadier feeling. Provisions were unsettled, with grain, but closed steadier. Cotton had an active trade through local covering, and gained considerable in price, especially September. Coffee was unsettled and very quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator		Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@	--
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50	@ 3.70
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.00	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.05	@ --
Beef, family	9.50	@11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16	@ --
Sugar, granulated	5⅝	@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	12½	@ 14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼	@ 8½
Copper, lake	10¾	@ --
Lead	3.05	@ --

WHEAT—Contracts were more active on local account, with prices ⅝@⅞c lower, on easier cables, fine weather West, fair foreign selling, increase of 500,000 bushels on passage, and following the West, with the close steady at the decline....Spot was ⅝@⅞c lower, with futures, and in moderate export demand. Sales, 88,000 bushels, including 56,000 bushels No. 2 red, to arrive, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat; also 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, to arrive ...Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, 1c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2½c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 106,187 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 116,480 bushels; receipts, 224,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 260,203 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 69,425 bushels, or to 201,884 bushels, (no contract red and 13,471 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and none afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,511,000 bushels, or to 55,519,000 bushels, against 62,196,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@¾c, through increased stocks, an increase of 720,000 bushels on passage, fair contract deliveries, and weakness West, closing steady....Spot was dull and steady at ¾c decline. Sales, 6,300 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅞@36c, delivered....Receipts, 89,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 376,486 bushels....Clearances hence, 102,656 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 145,171 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 464,944 bushels or to 556,143 bushels, (148,579 bushels No. 2 and 38,711 bushels steamer mixed)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 3,837,000 bushels, or to 11,819,000 bushels, against 9,354,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts had only a local trade, which was a trifle more active, and prices ⅛c higher, but without features....Spot more in fair jobbing demand at steady prices; shippers took 10,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 27c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¼c; No. 3 white at 24½@24⅝c for 9,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼@23½c; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; No. 3 mixed, 24½@25¼c; track white, 29@28c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 341,400 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 37,785 bushels, or to 1,430,714 bushels, (422,284 bushels No. 2 white and 291,982 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,497,000 bushels, or to 8,240,000 bushels, against 5,816,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	540,000	68⅛@68 11-16	68½
June	15,000	68¾@68¾	68¾
July	2,325,000	68 5-16@68⅞	68¾
August	45,000	68¼@68⅜	68¼
September	320,000	68⅝@69⅛	68⅝
December	480,000	70¼@70 11-16	70¼
Total	3,725,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	235,000	34⅜@35¼	34⅞
July	195,000	35¼@35⅞	35⅝
August	45,000	36¼@36¼	36⅛
September	70,000	36⅜@36⅞	36¾
Total	545,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	25,000	23⅜@23⅞	23⅞
July	55,000	23¾@24	24
No. 2 White—			
May	....	-- @..	24⅞
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—Market weak and buyers holding off for a decline; sales, 12,800 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,200 bbls patents, 3,025 bbls clears, 125 bbls extra, and 100 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.60; 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$4.05, and 150 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.75....Arrivals, 13,813 bbls and 7,357 sacks; exports, 427 bbls and 350 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 802 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.40@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 46½@47c; Western, 45¼ @46c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet, and easy. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@ 80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trade yesterday was dragging, while the situation otherwise was unchanged. The sellers kept their views to 25¼@25½c for prime yellow, but there was no bidding of consequence from any quarter; it was simply a held market. Crude in barrels had 21c bid; it could have been obtained possibly at 21½c, although to 22c was asked. The holdings at the South were upon the old basis....LINSEED had a moderate inquiry; American at 40c, boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL—Was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 4.—Oil closed at $1.23, the only quotation to-day. Standard's prices, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were variable. Early in the day prices were rather higher; afterward there was weakness, which brought pork and lard down to under Saturday's basis, but at the close there was steadiness, with slight gains for the day for lard and bacon. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,587 bbls pork; 8,417,392 lb lard; 10,287,675 lb bacon. Same time last year: 1,821 bbls pork; 5,476,552 lb lard; 6,966,852 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 3,657 bbls pork, 7,288,493 lb lard, 11,682,879 lb meats. Same time last year: 4,840 bbls pork, 4,582,246 lb lard, 13,547,478 lb meats.

LARD—Was somewhat stronger, on the whole, although varying 7½ to 10 points, closing a little better than on Saturday, although cash demands were slack. The Fairbank statement of the world's visible supply shows 433,500 tcs, against 418,500 tcs April 1, an increase of 15,000 tcs, with the American stocks 220,000 tcs, while those in Europe showed a decrease of 16,000 tcs, and afloat a decrease of 5,000 tcs. The West closed at 4.75c nominal for May, where it was at 4.82½c to 4.85c, closing at 4.87½c bid; September at 4.97½c to 5.05c, closing at 5.05c asked. Here there was a little demand, with firmer holding; 5.05c quoted nominal for cash, although it was more generally held at 5.10c. Sales of 600 tcs on spot at 5.05c, and 250 tcs yesterday, second-hand packages, at 5c. May option, nominal, 5c. City steam was steady; sales of 150 tcs at 4.50c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.35c; South American at 5.75c. Compound at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West varied on fitful speculation early at 5 to 17½c advance, as favored by moderate receipts of hogs, but a selling movement subsequently prompting a break of 12½@22½c, closing about as on Saturday, with May at $7.85@$7.97½, closing at $7.90 nominal; July at $7.95@$8.17½, closing at $8.02½; September at $8.12½@$8.37½, closing at $8.20. Here there was a free export demand, with 500 bbls mess taken ....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@ $9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50 @$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

CUTMEATS—There was restricted trading in city meats, for which prices were held about steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾ @4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 9 @9½c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—The West was strong early, with an advance of 10 points on short ribs, followed by concessions of 7½ to 10 points, closing firm at 5 to 7½ points above Saturday, where May closed, 4.10c nominal; July was at 4.20@4.27½c, closing at 4.22½@4.25c; September at 4.32½c to 4.42½c, closing at 4.40c.

BEEF—The shippers were slow buyers, while supplies were freely offered....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were freely offered at easy figures; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at easy prices on freer supplies ....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c; 140 lb at 5⅛c; 120 lb at 5⅛c; pigs at 5⅜c....Receipts at the West, 40,166 head; same time last year, 42,061 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; active; steady; $3.15@$3.65; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,556 head; active; $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,330 head; lower; $3.10@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 1,100 head; opened 5@10c higher; $3.20@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $3.05@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $3.50 @$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,179 head; $3.35 @$3.60.

TALLOW—There was a dull and weak feeling, with 3¼c bid and 3 5-16c asked for city, with the belief that a sale would be made before night at 3¼c. It was difficult to sell country made at 3⅜c for prime, with 3¼c more closely representing buyers' views.

STEARINE—In oleostearine a little export demand prevailed at 4⅝c, and 50 tons were secured at that price; the local refiners were quiet. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 5½ @5¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again slow and closed barely steady at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, owing to the irregular markets abroad. Havre was steady at ¼@2f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and steady at 15⅞@14c for No. 7. Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Cora on private terms....Opening call—11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 11.70c; December, 1,500 bags at 10.90c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close.—May, 500 bags at 12.95c; July, 250 bags at 12.50c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.60c, 500 bags at 11.55c, and 250 bags at 11.60c; March, 1,500 bags at 10.75c; total, 4,000 bags. Exchanges.—75 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for September; total for day, 8,000 bags....Closing prices.—January, 10.75@10.85c; February, 10.70@10.75c; March, 10.65@10.70c; April, 10.60@10.70c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.70@12.75c; July, 12.45@12.50c; August, 12.00 @12.05c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.15 @11.25c; November, 11.00@11.10c; December, 10.85 @10.90c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very irregular, with September closing at 20 points advance, but other months 9@14 points up, due to free local covering and fair outside buying; Liverpool was steady at ⅛@1⅛ points advance....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1,817 bales to shippers and 103 bales to spinners, with 800 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	8.14@8.15	8.15	8.02	7,400
June	8.17@8.18	8.18	8.04	17,000
July	8.12@8.13	8.13	8.01	20,700
August	8.12@8.13	8.13	8.01	66,200
September	7.63@7.64	7.65	7.44	17,700
October	7.44@7.45	7.45	7.30	36,200
November	7.29@7.30	7.30	7.21	14,000
December	7.29@7.30	7.29	7.29	27,400
January	7.32@7.33	7.32	7.24	5,200
February	7.35@7.36	7.31	7.30	1,100
Total				212,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 7,429 bales, against 8,863 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a steady market for domestic marrow beans on the basis of $1.87½; jobbing trade does not improve to an appreciable extent, and export demand is still light. Supplies, however, are coming forward slowly; this helps to sustain the position. Medium and pea are ruling quiet and steady. White kidney held rather firmly. Red kidney have had some sales for export at $1.10, and this price is now very generally asked for choice stock. Turtle soup and yellow eye in light demand, but unchanged. Green peas steady. We quote: Bean, domestic marrow, choice, per bbl, $1.87½; do, medium and pea, $1.17½; do, white kidney, $1.30; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.85@$1.85; do, foreign peas, old, 60@ 65c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.

BUTTER—Best grades in fair, steady demand; firm....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 16c; State dairy, 9@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand....State, full cream, large, old, 8@9¼c; do, fancy, old, 9¼@ 9¾c; do, small, old, 9¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; part skims, old, 3@4¼c; do, full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Large receipts; weak....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 10¾@11¼c; Western, fresh gathered, 9@10¾c; Southern, fresh gathered, 8@9c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples hold firm for desirable qualities, under light receipts. There is a moderate demand for strictly choice qualities, and a few extra lots, and these have been placed at a premium. The supply of strawberries was very large to-day, 600 crates arriving from Norfolk, and a heavy supply from North Carolina and Charleston, the market declined under the heavy offerings, and values were very irregular, closing lower than they opened. The receipts from all points are of very irregular quality and largely below prime, and the large supply remaining unsold at a late hour was offered urgently at comparatively low figures. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; Ben Davis, $3@$4.25; Russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3; do, Golden Russet, $2.50@$3; Gravenstein, $3@$4; do, Gold Coast, $2@$3; Southern fruit, $1@$1.50; strawberries, Charleston, extra fancy, per quart, 18c; do, common to good, 10@ 16c; do, North Carolina, per quart, 8@14c; do, Norfolk, 8@10c; do, Florida, 8@12c. DRIED—There is still a rather quiet jobbing demand for evaporated apples, but the recent free movement for export has reduced the stock so much that there is a rather firm holding of the remaining lots. Sun-dried apples are quiet. Dealers seem willing to buy speculatively any desirable fruit that is offered from 2c downward. Peaches are still very slow, and all kinds of small fruits are in light demand, but showing no change in prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 5¼@6c; do, prime to choice, 4⅝@ 5¼c; do, common to fair, 3@4¼c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, quarters, Southern, 1½@2c; do, Western, 2@3c; do, State, 2¼@ 3½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 2@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; unpeeled, 1¼@ 2c; raspberries, evaporated, 9½@c; cherries, 6@ 7½c; huckleberries, 5@5¼c; blackberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8 @11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

GAME—English snipe and golden plover in free supply and irregular in quality. Grass plover generally poor. Sand snipe quiet. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, per dozen, 50c @$1.50; sand snipe, per dozen, 50c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, five carloads of Western. Demand was good, and market opened firm and higher for fowls. Chickens mostly small and dragging; large scarce and wanted. Roosters weak. Turkeys, ducks, and geese all dragging. Pigeons lower, but in good demand. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 30 @90c; fowls, per lb, 10¼c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 40c; do, young, per pair, 30c. DRESSED—Demand was fair, but with liberal receipts and invoices the market opens weak and lower. Old turkeys dull and irregular. Roosters weak. Nearby poultry nominally unchanged, in absence of fresh receipts. We quote: Fresh—Turkeys, per lb, 10@12c; chickens, Long Island, broilers, 28@ 25c; do, Philadelphia, 12@32c; do, Western, 7@ 10¼c; fowls, Western, 9½@10½c; cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 25@28c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. Frozen—Turkeys, No. 1, 14½ @15½c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; broilers, dry-picked, 14@18c; do, scalded, 12@14c; chickens, No. 1, 11@12c; fowls, No. 1, 9½@10½c; capons, 15@18c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy; new in fair demand....Potatoes, Maine, 75c@$1.25; Long Island, 50@75c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $5@$6; sweets, $1@$3; Southern, $3@

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of Up-Town Lots—To-day's Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold, for the estate of Edward J. King, to Gutwillig Brothers, six lots, three on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.7½ feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and three on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 121.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for Augustin Daly, the theatrical manager, two lots on Riverside Drive, 27 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Messrs. John J. Tuomey and A. L. Bookman have sold, to James M. Gilmour, one of their three-story dwellings on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, at $24,000, part payment being made in some out-of-town property.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold, for Miss Schwab, to Henry Wirth and George Pfister, the property at 111 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100, with old frame building. The purchasers will erect a tenement on the lot.

An annoying person, who insisted on startling really valuable lots with a bid of $500, had much to do with "queering" the attempted sale of fifty-seven lots belonging to the Vyse estate yesterday. The auctioneer, Mr. James L. Wells, was compelled to insist upon the man's ceasing his interruptions. By this time, however, it was apparent that adequate bidding was out of the question, and the lots were withdrawn. Four lots on the west side of Hoe Street, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, were sold at private sale for immediate improvement.

Under foreclosure in the Trinity Building salesroom, Mr. William Kennelly sold to the plaintiff, the Garfield National Bank, at $18,250, the three-story brick dwelling 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 134½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Cumeral, at $5,000, the four-story brown-stone dwelling at the southwest corner of Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham, for B. L. Kennelly, sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Louis Abrahams and another, at $21,750, two three-story brick and one rear brick tenements 309 East Eighth Street, north side, 214.3 feet east of Avenue B, 24.9 by 93.11 by 18.9 by 24.1 by jog 6 by 69.10.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, lot 25 by 100, on south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 141 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 54.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 17.4 by 92.1 by 21.1 by 92, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 681 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 42 by 125, with eight-foot carriage way, extending to Fifty-fourth Street, four-story brownstone dwelling and two-story brick stable in rear.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 235 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 372 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; also, 5 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Eleventh Street, 21.6 by 35, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 82 and 84 Church Street, west side, 61.1 feet south of Barclay Street, 41.8 by 32, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $30,772.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 27 to 33 North Moore Street, north side, 108 feet west of Varick Street. No. 27 is 21 by 91.6 by 21.10 by 9.10 by jog 3.2 by 81.4, five-story and basement brick dwelling. Nos. 29 and 31 are each 27 by 75, two-story brownstone front dwellings and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, and the second a four-story brick stable and dwelling. No. 33 is 27 by 87.6, two-story brick stable.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 77 Clinton Place, north side, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.6 by 92.11, three-story brownstone dwelling; also, lot 25 by 93.11, adjoining to the eastward. Due on judgment, $51,845.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. A. Woodworth, referee, 871 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100, two-story frame building in front and two-story brick in rear. Due on judgment, $3,855.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, 231 Sullivan Street, east side, 400 feet north of Bleecker Street, 20 by 100, five-story stone front tenement.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, lot on Courtlandt Avenue, northwest side, 163.37 feet northeast of Third Avenue, 21.01 by 74.20 by irregular; due on judgment, $3,990.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, lot on Courtlandt Avenue, northwest side, 163.37 feet northeast of Third Avenue, 21.01 by 74.20 by irregular; due on judgment, $3,990.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 151 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 92, four-story brick tenement and three-story stable in rear; also 263 and 267 West Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 98.9; two four-story and basement brick and stone buildings; also 214 East Forty-first Street, 22.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement and three-story frame building in rear; also 337 West Thirty-second Street, 20 by 98.9, four-story English basement dwelling; also, 241 and 243 West Broadway, east side, 74.10 feet north of White Street, 37.8 by 100 by irregular, six-story brick building.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, lots, 16 by 60.5, on north side of Seventieth Street, 220 feet west of West End Avenue.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., lease of 2,019 Fifth Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 18 by 80, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 119 Chrystie Street, for a two-story brick storage warehouse, by George Cohen of 135 Division Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 36 East Twelfth Street and 60 West Thirteenth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to two four-story brick schools; cost, respectively, $1,200 and $1,000.

Blackwell's Island, east side, centre of Almshouse Division, by the City of New-York, alterations to a two-story, basement, brick hospital; cost, $985.

No. 977 Third Avenue, by Thomas A. McIntyre of 304 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $250.

No. 774 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by Diedrich Sohndorf of 1,728 Bathgate Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

Broadway, northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, by David H. McAlpin of Morristown, N. J., owner, Sixth National Bank, lessee, alterations to an eight-story brick store and bachelor apartment house; cost, $1,500.

No. 30 West Seventy-first Street, by Harriet W. Andrews of 30 West Seventy-first Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 4.

148TH ST, 665 East; James T. Barry and wife to Catherine Geyer $1

145TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Boulevard, 150x99.11; Anna S. Henry to Patrick H. Lynch .....

163D ST, 507 West; John Friedel and wife to William Fischer and wife 1

7TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 50 x100; Leo Rosenstein to Frieda Hart... 85,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edward F. Robinson to Leo Rosenstein .....

BROADWAY, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x82.11x58x80.9; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to James Boyle 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 210.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Joseph McQuade to Mary McQuade ..... omitted

BARCLAY ST, 56; Mary J. Winthrop to Mary Ryan 1

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 42.4 feet e of City Hall Place, 60.8x46.2x irregular; also s e corner of Reade St and City Hall Place, 23.2x24.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to William Ryan 175,000

CENTRE ST, 15; same to Josephine J. S. Wendel 37,000

ANN ST, n e side, Lot 19, Mrs. Ann White's property, 20x48.4x17.3x61.10; Anna D. Cheever and another to William M. Ivins .....

CENTRE ST, n w corner of City Hall Place, 11.6x6x12, Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to Francis A. Curry 50,000

CHURCH ST, 82 and 84; George A. Seward to John S. Foster 4,225

PEARL ST, 257; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Caroline W. Astor 1

1ST AV, w s, Lot 252, map of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 23.2x100; Paulina Exkorn to Charles H. Dugliss 47,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Dugliss and another to Franz Alter 17,250

10TH ST, 274 East; Caroline Giesengack to August Ruff 19,000

SAME PROPERTY; August Ruff and wife to Gotthard Neuenstein and wife 18,000

5TH ST, n s, 200 feet e of 2d Av, 25x97; John H. Judge, referee, to J. Edward Jetter, leasehold 20,000

11TH ST, 719 East; Peter Fischer and others to Mary Schroeder 1

MERCER ST, w s, 101.1 ft s of Prince St, 50x100x49.8x100; Miriam H. Gotthelf to Viola Hahn 1

22D ST, 225 West; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to William H. Hind 8,000

18TH ST, s s, 224 ft e of 2d Av, 19.10x 77.11x19.8x77.11; William L. Colby and others to Otto Maier 14,300

38TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of 8th Av, 23x 49.5; Philip Hoffman to A. E. Schultheis 2

18TH ST, s s, 224 ft e of 2d Av, 19.10x 77.11x19.8x77.11; John Colby, as executor, to Otto Maier 18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry S. Colby and another to same 15,300

94TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x 97.8; August C. Hassey to Almira Church 2

31ST ST, s s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Mary A. Corey 66,000

29TH ST, 232 East; Harrie F. Savidge to George A. Seward 12,000

17TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Jacob J. Hopper to John L. Bassett... 1

8TH AV, 168 and 170; William L. Culbert and wife to Rebecca R. Preston 12,000

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, at centre line of 160th St, 191x151.6x116; Maggie Allen to George Allen 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 137th St, 100x100; Anna V. Hauptner to Stephen J. Egan 10

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 158 ft e of Pelham Av, 75x117.8; James Dunne and wife to Edward R. Merrill 4,500

LOTS 40 and 41, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic Camp and another, executors, to Euphemia Pryde 2,200

HOFFMAN St, e s, 158 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x117.8; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to James Dunne 1

FITCH ST, n s, 125 ft w from s e corner of Lot 50, being part of Lot 50, map of Upper Morrisiana; Dora Seligson to Thomas Pedersen 9,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x82.11x58x80.9; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to James Boyle 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 210.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Joseph McQuade to Mary McQuade ..... omitted

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HOFFMAN St, e s, 158 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x117.8; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to James Dunne 1

FITCH ST, n s, 125 ft w from s e corner of Lot 50, being part of Lot 50, map of Upper Morrisiana; Dora Seligson to Thomas Pedersen 9,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x82.11x58x80.9; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to James Boyle 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 210.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Joseph McQuade to Mary McQuade ..... omitted

BARCLAY ST, 56; Mary J. Winthrop to Mary Ryan 1

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 42.4 feet e of City Hall Place, 60.8x46.2x irregular; also s e corner of Reade St and City Hall Place, 23.2x24.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to William Ryan 175,000

CENTRE ST, 15; same to Josephine J. S. Wendel 37,000

ANN ST, n e side, Lot 19, Mrs. Ann White's property, 20x48.4x17.3x61.10; Anna D. Cheever and another to William M. Ivins .....

CENTRE ST, n w corner of City Hall Place, 11.6x6x12, Gilbert M. Speir